The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,992 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the P. & O. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Class.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
SIAM	.....	3511	500	W. D. Worcester	13th May.
UATHAY	.....	3982	500	S. Asadowa	20th "
M SUTLEJ	.....	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	TUESDAY.
L BOKHARA	.....	3944	500	C. R. Edwards	24th May
ASSAM	.....	3511	500	W. J. Winlaw	31st "
SURAT	.....	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	7th June
M AUSTRALIA	.....	3864	600	B. F. Briscoe	14th "
LOYDE	.....	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	21st "
M ASIA	.....	2726	500	H. Hazelwood	28th "
BENGAL	.....	4500	800	V. H. Andrews	5th July
ROHILLA	.....	3,000	700	W. Barratt	12th "
					19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London exchange vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	on or About
NCONIA	3128 600	S. F. Cole	13th May.
AVENNA	3373 700	A. B. Daniell	27th "
ALW	3259 600	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
EDIVE	3860 600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rate at all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, PALERMO, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

RATES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers by Marseilles transhipment at Genoa.

Passengers' Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Railway Books.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Genoa:—

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
EGAPORE	4,000	800 ..... 10th May	1st July. (a)
CHIMEDE	4,000	600 ..... 18th May.	...
RUBATTINO	5,000	800 ..... 1st June.	24th July.
VA	4,000	600 ..... 20th June.	10th Aug.*
ALDUINO	5,000	800 ..... 10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Ships, c. c.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORTS LEAVE can now obtain ROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
RMIDA. ...	4,000	.....13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail
			1887.
IDON	G. Donolich	4600 650	1st June.
NIA	S. Morea	42 0 600	7th "
NICE	C. Sbutega	3500 550	7th July.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the Railway journey from Trieste.

The next LLOYD ITALIA leaves TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail, 1887.
NICE	C. Sbutega	3500 550	14th May

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous day.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Lesgon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, April 1, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First Class Iron Steamships built on Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

CITY OF CANTERBURY for Liverpool about 14th May. Surgeon and stewardess carried. Two Berth Cabins, Bathrooms, Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No Coolies taken. Only limited number Europeans. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA" will sail as above on 11th May. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES!

THE favourite s.s. "MAMELUKE" of the BEDOUIN line to LIVERPOOL DIRECT, about the 9th May. Has accommodation for a few more. Fare Rs. 250. We also have Vessels for Marseilles, Genoa, Antwerp, &c., from Rs. 220 to Rs. 330. Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINEERING WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on applications.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Founder's Automatic Spring and Metallic Packing.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1883, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Katch Mundvie in the foregoing of any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing of any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 10, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 House Old Court Street.

N.B.—Cook's for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 8th.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.

UNDER AUTHORITY from the Government of India, as conveyed in their Resolution No. 32-5, dated 27th October 1886, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Karachi hereby Notify that they are prepared to receive TENDERS up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of May 1887, for a LOAN of (3) THREE LAKHS on the security of the general revenues of the Karachi Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loan not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for Rupees 500 each, or multiples of 500, at the option of the Tenderer (form of which is appended) will be issued, bearing interest, subject to Income Tax, at the rate of (6) six per cent per annum payable half-yearly.

3. Subscriptions will be received and scrip receipts for instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such scrip receipts as soon as possible after all the instalments have been paid.

4. Subject to the aforesaid limit of (3) three lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rupees 500, or multiples of Rupees 500.

5. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Public Works Loan." The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders.

6. The amount of any accepted Tender or Tenders may be paid at once in full or must be paid in the following equal instalments:—

One-third on or before the 1st July 1887.
One-third on or before the 1st August 1887.
And the balance on or before the 1st September 1887.

7. Interest on payments will accrue from date of such payments.

8. Debenture Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay.

9. Tenders must pay into the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay to the credit of the Karachi Municipal Corporation a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. Bank receipts for such deposit must accompany each Tender.

10. If the Tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken as part of the first instalment, but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment is not fully taken up.

11. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers on application at the Municipal Office.

12. In the case of equality of approved Tenders above the amount required, *a pro rata* allotment will be made.

13. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

14. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

15. A sufficient sum will be set aside half-yearly and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the expiration of the said period of 30 years.

16. Debentures amounting to (1) one lakh of Rupees will be redeemed every (10) ten years at par, but the Municipality reserve to themselves the right of redeeming any Debentures which may be in the market at other times if they see fit to do so.

17. Debentures to be redeemed will be drawn for every (10) ten years by the Managing Committee of the Municipality at a meeting called for the purpose, and the numbers so drawn will be published in the local papers.

18. The first drawing will take place about the 1st July 1897. Interest will cease from the date on which Debentures are notified in the local papers as having been drawn.

19. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality, or to the Bank of Bombay at Karachi or Bombay.

20. The present debt of the Municipality amounts to Rupees 1,03,5,89, being the portion of a loan of (5) five lakhs, sanction for which was given by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 47 dated 4th April 1884, of which the present loan forms a portion.

By order,
JAMES STRACHAN, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.

Karachi, 4th April 1887.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees
of the Municipal Public Works Loan of (3) three lakhs, advertised in the Municipal Notification, dated the 4th April 1887, published in the local Newspapers, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees
and annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me. I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rupees
on account, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay, the first instalment on or before the 1st day of July 1887, the second instalment on or before the 1st day of August 1887, and the third instalment on or before the 1st day of September 1887.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.

The following is the form of Debenture referred to in the Notification of the Karachi Municipality, dated the 4th April 1887:—

TRANSFERABLE BY ENDORSEMENT.
Rs. 500 DEBENTURE.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OF 1887.

This Indenture made the day of 1887 between the Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi (hereinafter called the said Corporation) of the one part and of the other part. Whereas the said Corporation has been authorized by the Government of Bombay in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879, to borrow sums not exceeding in the aggregate Rupees (5) five lakhs for the construction of certain Public Works on the security of the General Revenue of the said Corporation subject nevertheless as hereinafter provided, and whereas the said Corporation being now about to borrow the sum of (3) three lakhs, being the 2nd instalment of the said sum of Rupees (5) five lakhs, the said has agreed to advance to the said Corporation as part of the monies to be borrowed by them as aforesaid the sum of Rupees upon having the repayment thereof, with interest, for the same, at the rate of Rupees (6) six per cent per annum secured in manner hereinafter appearing. Now this Indenture witnesseth that they, the said Corporation, by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879, and in pursuance of the said authorization by the Governor of Bombay in Council, and in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) five hundred paid to them, the said Corporation, upon or before the execution of these presents by the said do hereby grant and assign to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns such proportion of the rates, duties and taxes which may be levied by the said Corporation and of the General Revenues which may from time to time belong to or be receivable by the said Corporation under or by virtue of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, and all other Acts which may hereafter be passed in Amendment of or substitution for the said Act, as the said sum of Rupees (500) five hundred doth or shall bear to the said sum of Rupees (3) three lakhs, or so much thereof, as is or shall be levied upon the security of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenue, subject, nevertheless, to all prior charges now existing upon the whole or any part or parts of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenues to hold the same to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees (500) five hundred with the interest for the same, at the rate of Rupees (6) six per cent per annum, subject to deduction for income-tax if any shall be duly paid and satisfied, and it is hereby declared that the said shall for the said sum of Rupees (500) five hundred shall be paid by equal half yearly payments on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year, to the holder hereof, or to his order on presentation of the Coupons hereto attached as they fall due, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, and that the said principal sum of Rupees (500) five hundred shall, if not before discharged as a debt, be repaid on the day of 18 .

In witness whereof the common seal of the said Corporation has been hereunto affixed in the presence of two members of the Corporation who have hereunder signed their names in token of their presence.

Sealed with the common seal of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi and signed by two of the Members of the Corporation of the said City in token of their presence at the time of sealing in the presence of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well matured wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.

Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz., Rs.	2 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ..... " "	32 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy ..... " "	36 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use ..... " "	61 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1887.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE.

A SUPERB AND NEVER FAILING REMEDY

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, Specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which after a few applications quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per Bottle, 12 annas.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS
FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and Purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

KEMP'S
STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS
FOR HORSES.

Especially beneficial during the Hot Weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression of Power, producing an immediate change, restoring CONDITION and LIFE.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY.

LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS.

42 in. by 23 in.	Re. 1 12 each.
46 in. by 24 in.	Rs. 2 4 "
39 in. by 23 in.	Re. 1 0 "

LINEN DAMASK TOWELS.

40 in. by 26 in. ..... Re. 1 12 each.

LINEN DIAPER TOWELS.

Rs. 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

LINEN DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.

In piece containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND CO.,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes an fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 6-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 8-4.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

GARDEN PUMPS, TOOLS, SHEARS, SCISSORS, &c.

Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork	Rs. 5 0
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe	" 5 8
Shears, various sizes	Rs. 3 0 to 6 0
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Rs. 1-8; 8"	2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	" 2 0 to 5 0
Vine or Grape Scissors	" 1 8 to 3 0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	" 2 0 to 3 8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck horn handles	" 2 0 to 2 12
Flower Gatherers	" 2 0 to 4 0
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet ...	5 8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, each older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies are supplied in Wood and in Jars containing two and four gallons.

SHIRTS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

OUR SPECIAL WHITE DRESS SHIRTS for the Hot season are strongly recommended. The bodies are of thin Cambric and finest linen fittings.

White Long Cloth finest Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars attached (any shape), per ½ dozen	Rs. 36 0
The New Season's Patterns in French Cambric, a capital Shirt for morning wear, ½ doz.	" 33 0
The Long Cloth Shirts for wear under Uniform with Linen Cuffs, ½ dozen	" 24 0
White Silk and Wool, very thin Texture, Collars attached, ½ dozen for...	" 54 0
Silk and Wool in neat stripes and checks, 6 for	" 54 0
Ceylon Flannel, thin, cool and unshrinkable, 6 for...	" 42 0

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

N.B.—A Register kept of all Measurements for future reference.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

TOBACCOS! TOBACCOS!!

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

Note.—Manufactured of the *purest natural leaf* imported *direct* from the States. A fresh consignment just opened out. Trial and Comparison confidently invited.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, S.W.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	Diamond and	Ruby Rings
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and	Sapphire
Diamond	3 Brilliants	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and	Emerald
Diamond	3 do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and	Turquoise
Diamond	Single Brilliant	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and	Opal
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and	Pearl

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEKOE. Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor. Per lb., Rs. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ORANGE PEKOE. Very fragrant, full rich cup. Per lb., Rs. 1-10.

CHOICEST PEKOES

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE. A high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion. Per lb., Rs. 2-8.

TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE. Exquisite aroma, the flower of Indian Teas. Per lb., Rs. 3-8.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported ..... Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... "	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... "	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles ..... "	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... "	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles ..... "	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... "	24 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks ..... Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock ..... "	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend ..... "	26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1887.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats	from 2 0
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28 0	Overland Chairs	4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35 0	Despatch Boxes	20 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50 0	Eider Down Pillows	8 8
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4 4	English Feather Pillows	3 8
Do. do. Collars	" 4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all round,	from Rs. 2-8 to 3 8
Best Oxford do.	" 5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8 8	China Grass Slippers	from Re. 1-0 to 1 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12 8	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Dressing Gowns	11 8 to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6 0	White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Do. do. Pants	pair 6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 12
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 6 8	Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz. 15 8	Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 2 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz. 20 0	Very Fine Cologne with wicker cover	2 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 20 0	Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3 8	Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Navy Ribbed Cotton	pair 3 8	Rezais or Quilts	from 1 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz. 12 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from 18 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 30 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5 8	Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Stout Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponges	from 1 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAPEST DICTIONARY IN THE WORLD.

A CONDENSED DICTIONARY of the English Language with copious Etymological Derivations, Accurate Definitions, Pronunciation, Spelling, and Appendices for General Reference, chiefly derived from the Unabridged Dictionary of NOAH WEBSTER, Edited by NOAH PORTER, with over 1,500 Illustrations, 916 pages. Price Rs. 2 and Per V. P. P. Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the Manager to—

Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
Bookseller, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the REMAINING PORTION of the EXTENSION of the TELEGRAPH OFFICE BUILDING at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 10th May, 1887.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing any property forming part of the estate of the late BHASKER CRUSTNAJEE GAWAD from LUXMON RAMCHANDER, the Executor of the said BHASKER CRUSTNAJEE GAWAD. Any person so purchasing any of the said property will do so at his own risk and peril.—Dated this 10th day of May 1887.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for Ananta Arjoon Kiny, the next friend of Bhai Bhasker, the Residuary Legatee under the will of the said Bhasker Crustnajee deceased.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHALK KEYS, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May 1887.

M. M. MODY & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 76, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 18th May 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1886.

2.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 18th May 1887, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY the 26th day of May 1887 for Constructing Office and Store Rooms at the Boree Bunder Bullock Stables.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 380 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 380 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Department, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 10th May 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE.

VARIOUS KINDS of TRAVELLING or PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, our new Stock of Hall-marked Gold and Silver Watches, Musical Boxes, Gold and Silver Charms, Steel, Silver and Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, 9 Carat Gold Stone Rings.

Best Metal Watches, Rs. 8 Cash.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate.

Church Gate Street,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

JAS. McCABE [illegible]

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES [illegible]

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Bazenjee Dastoor and Nusserwanjee Bazenjee Dastoor, Administrators of the property and creditors of the late Hormusjee Bazenjee Dastoor deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, No. 2, Cumbatta Lane, or opposite the 7th and the 8th Khetwadi Lane, Khetwadi, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated-ware, solid silverware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 1, 2, and 4 lights hanging organ landaus, Brittania metal fittings, a good 8-day, a first-rate clock, rich table ornaments, a strong second-hand landau, a strong second-hand dog-cart, a fast-trotting bay horse, a large collection of China pots and garden seats, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton by Holme.

1 second-hand strong palanqu'n office shigram in very good order.

1 Flea-bitten strong Arab horse, 14-2-7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Nepean Sea Road, Malbar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, cut glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, handsome Hink's patent dup ex table and hanging kerosine lamps, fine oil paintings and prints, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of OSCAR GOY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat on account of the proprietor, Mr. Moses, a lot of household furniture, consisting of arm and without arm chairs, sofas, rocking chairs, &c., also an invoice of brass and iron four-post bedsteads with wire mattresses, looking glasses, &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 11, 1887.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
AUCTIONEER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 78 of 1886.

Parwutibai, widow of Khairaj Lalljee, deceased.....Plaintiff

Meeya Ahmed Esmail.....Defendant

WHEREAS by consent Decree made in the above suit bearing date the 1st day of March 1887 it was ordered and decreed that the Defendant as one or before the 1st day of May 1887, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees 5,481 in full of the principal, interest and costs due to bids upon the security the hereditaments and premises hereunder described by virtue of a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of October 1883 and that in default of such payment being made it was further ordered that the said mortgaged premises be sold by the Plaintiff by Public Auction, and whereas the Defendant has made default in payment of the money in terms of the said Decree and the Plaintiff in consequence has become entitled to sell the premises. Notice is hereby given that Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY of Bombay Auctioneers will on SATURDAY the 14th day of May at 4 o'clock in the afternoon sell and dispose of under instructions of the Plaintiff and on account and risk of the Defendant.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari Land belonging to Habibatulla Ahmed with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate in Mesman Wada Street in Bombay containing by admeasurement 2 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, be it more or less, assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes under No. 65 and bounded on the East by the Memon Wada Street, on the North by the property of Rehibabai widow of Rahimtulla Ahmed Dalwalla, on the West by the sweeper's passage, and on the South by the property of Abba Esse.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneer on the 1st story of National Bank Building.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 11th May 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

EURASIAN CLERK WANTED, who can write from dictation. Address, stating Reference, &c., *Bombay Gazette*.

CALADIUMS.—Fine large plants in full growth, distinct varieties from Rs. 12 per dozen, will travel safely by rail.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

TRIUMPH INKSTANDS.—Just received our New Stock of Inkstands and Stationery Cabinet by the Mail; also a Nice Assortment of Scrap Albums. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A GOOD HOTEL situate in a first-rate locality at Byculla is open for sale. For particulars apply to "M. F. G." care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

WATCH.—Unsurpassable Sterling Silver Keyless Lever, for Gentlemen, Rs. 45 cash. Ladies' Handsome Keyless Gold Watch, Rs. 50 cash. MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Tract and Book Society's Buildings, Dhobi Talao, one English-Built VICTORIA PHAETON with "Hickmut" patent spring roof, in good condition, an Arab HORSE, and set of English HARNESS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most accurate, reliable, simple and light running machines in the world. They have taken the first prize more than 200 times in all the great exhibitions of the world. For cash or on hire. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SHIKAR HATS.—On CORK, very Light, Tan and White Canvas.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters, Church Gate Street.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers, Continental Seeds and Garden Tools in great variety—PALEKAR and Co., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY. Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUPERIOR BOARD and LODGING. Cool House, Good Table. Lowest possible Terms. Inspection invited. Mrs. WEST, 2, Clare Road, Byculla.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 3-4 with postage, Rs. 3-8. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S H Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 18, Meadow Street, Fort.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by H. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PATENT TENT for Shooting. Double Fly, Size 8 by 6. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., LD., Cawnpore.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Mortadella and Hams in Tins, Sausage, Bacon, Thorn Fish, Dry Mushrooms, Musurroons in Oil, Anchovies, Maccaroni, Gorgonzola, Gruyere, Tomato Paste, &c.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER. Bottled by Ind Coope & Co., Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 7. Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms for Clubs, Messes, and Hotels. Apply to KING KING & Co.

TO LET, from 1st May, Upper-storied BUNGALOW, now occupied by Mr. L. A. WATKINS in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply at the premises or at Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 18, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, five newly prepared ROOMS for Offices on floor above Mrs. Hunt's Shop, separate entrance made for each room. Rent Rs. 25, 30, 40, 5 and 60. Also a good Residence.—FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa.

TO LET, from 1st June, the airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Lands End, formerly occupied by Honorable Mr. Ashburner and now by S. M. Moses, Esq. Apply to BYRAMJEE COWASJEE BISNEY, 122, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to proper sort style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum, Owner going home, Chestnut Arab HORSE, very quiet, has been carrying a lady regularly, goes well in harness; and also a Dark Chestnut C. B. GELDING, Petrach. Very pleasant hack, good leaper, and broken charger. No reasonable offers refused.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 12 pages of Indian News. Rs. 12 per annum for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, or the United Kingdom

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rawpore Chudders and Shawls; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—MUKJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA FESTH. Orders are being registered.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT.
INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government, and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P. B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small " " "	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
" Small " " "	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1888.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Hon'ble. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., C. S. I.,
VUNULEKUNJEE MADHOWDAS, Esq.,
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.,
Hon'ble S. D. SASSOON,
JAMNADHOY PEREIRA, Esq.,
E. GREENWOOD, Esq.
ALLAN ARTHUR, Esq.

1. An International Exhibition will be opened at Glasgow in 1888, for which Specimens of Art Exhibits will be received from Private Exhibitors.

2. Raw or Articles which will be displayed at the Exhibition during the whole time it is kept open, extra sets of art manufactures will be accepted for sale and immediate delivery. Stalls will be opened at the Exhibition for the sale of such articles. The price of articles sold either at the Exhibition or in the Stalls will be at once realised and remitted to the Exhibitors in India every week or fortnight, as it may be found convenient.

3. Articles of inferior workmanship or articles on which an undue price has been put will not be accepted.

4. Applications for space from intending Exhibitors should be made on or before 1st July next to the Undersigned, care of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., Bombay, who will supply the necessary forms.

5. All Exhibits must be despatched from India before the 1st of January next.

ALLAN ARTHUR,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1887. Bombay Committee.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing rom this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their CAILO SAKO BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and the Fort Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May 1887, at half-past 5 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1886 and the Report of the Scrutineers, announcing the result of their scrutiny for the election of a New Managing Committee for the year 1887.

NOW READY.

CAVALRY SWARMS.

BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. HOGG,
Commandant, Bombay Horse.

To be had at THACKER & Co., Ld.,
Price Rs. 2.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and Other Governments, the Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colindacies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 32 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, as supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE CAWNPORE TANNERY Co., Limited.
Registered under Act VI. of 1882.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Payment Rs. 5 per Share on application. Rs. 5 per Share on allotment. The remainder by calls of Rs. 5 per Share to be called up at may be found necessary, one Calendar Month's notice being given previous to such calling due.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES may be obtained from Messrs. BREUL and Co., Cawnpore, the Secretaries of the Company, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING.
M. M. BHOWNAGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AT OOTACAMUND, NILGIRIS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Madras,

Messrs. OAKES and Co.

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Assembly Rooms, OOTACAMUND, at 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, 2nd June 1887,

WESTLAKE,

the property of the late Advocate-General of Madras.

THE House is exquisitely situated above the Lake at Ootacamund, is throughly well built and in perfect repair. It has just been painted, stuccoed and whitewashed throughout, and is in every way a handsome residence. It has two Entrance Halls, Drawing Room and Dining Room, Library or Study, three large Bedrooms, three Dressing Rooms, five Bath Rooms, Store-room, Pantry, Kitchen and excellent Out-door Offices. There is also a small detached Bungalow.

The Stabling accommodation is ample and there are Cow Shed and Poultry House.

The Demesne (27·07) acres is tastefully laid out and richly wooded. The purchaser would be able to realize a considerable profit by the sale of timber alone. There are believed to be 15,000 Blue Gum Trees, 17,000 Cinchona Trees, 330 Acacia, 400 Ornamental Trees and an Orchard with a large number of Peach and Pear Trees.

The property is Freehold. The house will be sold furnished and immediate possession will be given.

For inspection of Title Deeds and further particulars apply to Messrs. OAKES & Co.,
Ootacamund.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, quarters for two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, KANGWOUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, PLANTERS and others who wish to forward their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements on the various stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards according to the taste of advertisers may be printed, at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards will be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... Frs. 200,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 88,100,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON

LONDON OFFICE—53, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments and Missing Operations, as supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent. per annum subject to } 18 months / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " } notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware,

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-of-pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.

POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla; during the season.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and nervousness, to calm the weary achings of protracted disease, to invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, provide yourself with that unrivalled remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 4, 1886. Dr. J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-deserved reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a ready sale among Anglo-Indian home. Of spurious brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their opium brews will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœas, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the admixture of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, etc., Edward Symes, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman's having purchased the secret was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Swords of Piracy and Infringement of Her Majesty's Copyright.—J. T. DAVENPORT, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Forty-first Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library at 5-30 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ancona (s), from London; Cuina (s), from Moulmein; Commilla (s), from Karachi; Loodiana (s), from Calcutta; and Cathay (s), from Shanghai

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Kashgar (s), for China; and Singapore (s), for Genoa.

THE HYDRAULIC LIFT.—During the last week the steamers Energie, 3,177 tons, and Anjor Head, 2,015 tons, were docked on the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

PILGRIMS FOR JEDDAH.—The P. and O. steamship Khiva arrived in harbour on Monday with 217 passengers from Java, who subsequently embarked on board of the s. s. Bangalore, bound for Jeddah.

THE FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL.—In noticing yesterday Miss Chapman's appointment as Lady Superintendent to the above school, we omitted to state that she will be assisted in her arduous duties by Miss ailey, late of St. Mary's High School, Poona, and certificated student of the Sir J. J. school of Art, Bombay. This accomplished young lady, it is worthy of mention, holds prize certificates for literature as a contributor to English periodicals.

FOUND.—A Mahomedan lad, named Babajee Abdool Hoosein, found lying in Pinjaree G illy, on Monday evening, Rs. 26-6 in cash, and handed it over to the police, which sum was forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, yesterday.—Victoria driver No. 29 picked up a case of surgical instruments on the Custom House Road on Monday. The same has been forwarded for identification to the Police Office at Byculla.—Two other hack conveyance drivers handed over to the police a walking stick and an umbrella, left in their respective conveyances on Monday by passengers, which were also sent to the Byculla office yesterday.—A silver watch and a brass guard attached was also found lying on the Mathar-packady Road, Mazagon, on Monday, and forwarded to the Byculla Police office yesterday.

A DARING THEFT.—Hussain Ali Ismailjee, an iron merchant living at Nagdevy Street, but who has been for the last month living at the Adumjee Peerbhoy's dhurumsalla on Queen's Road, reported to the police the theft of four silver bangles, overlaid with gold, of the collective value of Rs. 100, from a box in his daughter's room at the dhurumsalla, some time about 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. It appears that at the time mentioned, the complainant's daughter was seated outside a short distance from her room, when she heard a noise as of the lid of a box having been let fall in her room. On going to ascertain the cause, a Hindoo, respectably dressed, came out of the room and ran away. An alarm was raised, but the man managed to effect his escape.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of April 1887:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Green Line, Up	.....	¼	120695
Red do. Down	.....	¼	273728
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Lavender Line, Down	.....	2	046960
Green Line, Down	.....	2	197500
Yellow Line, Down	.....	½	131108
Special Line, Down	.....	½	125589
Do.	Down	½	114399
Blue Line,	Up	½	033946
Red Line,	Down	1	26511
Brown Line,	Down	1	393043
Green Line,	Down	1	771899
Do.	Down	1	75807
Special Line,	Down	½	804535
Green Line,	Down	½	0.8750
Special Line	Down	½	430 6
	Down	½	147394
Do.	Up	½	160104

CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION AT LOWER MAHIM.—The feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated in the Church of N. S. da Salvacao on Sunday with befitting pomp. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. M. F. Fonseca, vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Hope. The procession marched through the same streets which are run on Good Friday. There was a large number of clergy in cope and chasuble, preceded by the several confraternities and associations, and followed by a crowd of devotees. During the transit of the procession benedictions were given on two temporary altars, one erected on the banks of the picturesque lake opposite the Church, the other near the three crosses. At the former, the benediction was given by the Rev. Maurelio de Santos, vicar of the Church of N. S. de Victorias, and at the latter, which was elegantly adorned with artificial flowers and a profusion of many-coloured lanterns and *buttees*, the benediction was given by the Rev. Mariano do Faris, vicar of the Church of Thana The Church was reached at 7, when the benediction was given by the Rev. M. F. Fonseca.

OBSCENE HAND-BILLS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Inspector Framjee Bhickajee, summoned a native doctor named Brahamachary Sagamund to answer a charge of distributing obscene hand-bills in Bombay. Messrs. Little, Frere, Smith and Nicholson prosecuted, and Mr. Shivshunker defended the accused. Mr. Frere, the Government prosecutor, said the contents of the bills were of such a filthy nature that he could not read them in Court. It would be for his Worship to decide whether the print was of such a nature to be considered obscene. The evidence he would bring was that of Inspector Framjee Bhickajee, who, in consequence of certain information, went to the shop of the accused and bought a box of Pills, when he had one hundred of the indecent hand-bills given to him by the accused for the purpose of distribution. Mr. Shivshunker for the defence said that the papers were never considered by the accused to contain anything obscene. If after his Worship had perused them he considered them to be so his client was most willing to have them destroyed, and would promise to refrain from using them in the future. The Magistrate asked whether he was to accept that statement as a plea of guilt or not. Mr. Shivshunker said he was entirely in the hands of the Court. His client did certainly give the hand-bills to the Inspector who bought the pills. Mr. Frere remarked that already a great number of the bills had been circulated and were in the hands of the public. Mr. Shivshunker continuing said that ever since the summons had been served on his client he had given up the distribution of the bills, and looking at the whole facts he would ask the Court to take a lenient view of the case. His client had no idea that he was issuing an obscene publication, and the fact that he gave some of them to a police inspector was in his opinion sufficient evidence that he was not aware he was committing a wroughtful act. Mr. Frere submitted that accused did not at the time know he was a policeman. Mr. Shivshunker contended that the moment the policeman declared himself to be such the prisoner discontinued to distribute the bills. Mr. Frere wanted to know whether he was to understand that the accused pleaded guilty to the distribution. Mr. Shivshunker said with a view of saving the time of the Court he would on behalf of his client plead guilty, providing that his Worship held the hand-bills to be indecent. The Magistrate said he ruled nothing on the statements before him, the question was whether the prisoner committed the offence or not. Did the accused: Do you admit or deny the charge? The accused: then admitted the offence and asked that he might be pardoned. Mr. Frere said he did not press for any greater punishment than his Worship would consider the circumstances of the case justified him in inflicting. After a few further remarks from Mr. Shivshunker, the Magistrate stated that he would give judgment in the case on Friday next.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

The *Indu Prakash*, referring to the remarriage of a Brahmin widow last week, says:—"It was interesting to observe how a large number of orthodox people—knowing little or nothing of English—attended the ceremony and looked upon it approvingly. A friend informs us that, visiting the cloth markets on the morning of Thursday, he was agreeably surprised to find the Bhatias and Banias there speaking with approval of the marriage in question. To what is this change in feeling due? If we are to ascribe it to education and enlightment, we are met by the fact that the men who have married widows and thus helped the widow marriage cause have not been men of education and enlightenment. Many educated men seem to be, on the othe hand, of opinion that the Widow Marriage Act is an anomaly. They have been contending that it ought never to have been passed before public opinion was ripe for it. Even men of light and leading have been the victims of this fallacious way of thinking. They forget that when there is a cruel custom, which is pondered valid by the law of the land, the first thing that is wanted to remove the evil is a legislative declaration that departure from the custom in question is legal. Public opinion, when it is inured to a foolish custom, is scarcely changed by mere talk. Its eyes are opened only when some one acts, and sets an example. But who will dare set an example when the law is against what he wishes to do? It was this consideration which justified the necessity of the Widow Marriage Act, and people who point their finger of scorn at it forget that even the numbered of widow marriages that have up to now been celebrated would not have been accomplished facts if the Legislature had waited for public opinion, and waited with them till—doomsday!"

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Beresford in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation which had been adjourned for want of a quorum, was held on Monday afternoon, Captain Henry Morland presiding. The following members were present:—Sir Frank Souter, Captains H. O. Selby and G. W. Martin, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, P. C. DeSouza, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, H. B. King, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jeverilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Mahomad Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivjee Dhurmsjee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Venayekrao Remchunder Luxmonjee.

THE VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

The dispatch of the Secretary of State, dated 19th August 1886, was submitted, stating, in reply to a memorial from the Municipal Corporation regarding the mode in which the payments of interest to Government on account of the Vehar water works debt are calculated, that the Secretary of State is unable to accept the arguments advanced by the Corporation, and that he concurs with the Government of India and Bombay in the opinion that the existing arrangements are strictly in accordance both with the law and with consideration of equity.

Dr. Blaney said that if the Corporation were to go on paying interest at the present rate, they would be the losers to the extent of some sixty lakhs of rupees. He did not say which side was right in its view of the question, but he should like to know definitely and whether, right lay on the side of Government or the Municipality, and in order to determine that point, he proposed that the opinions of three eminent counsel should be taken as to the relation of the Corporation in regard to the Vehar water works contract with Government. If the Corporation were advised by the legal gentlemen that they had a good case, they might go to a court of law to have the dispute decided by it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition, observing that the only question at issue between the Municipality and the Government was—whether the interest charged for the debt was really simple or compound. The speaker urged that it was compound interest that the Municipality had been actually obliged to pay for the debt to Government; and it was worth their while to refer the question to eminent counsel for opinion.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia supported the proposition, and suggested that the Corporation might also have the opinion of the Attorny-General of England. (A laugh.)

Dr. DeSouza also spoke in support of the resolution. The motion was then put and carried *nem. con.*

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS FOR AGRIPADA DISTRICT.

The meeting considered a letter, dated 18th April 1887, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a letter, dated 6th April 1887, from the Executive Engineer, and stating that in order to furnish the Corporation with plans and estimates of house-connections in the Agripada district recently sewered, an expenditure of Rs. 3,820 for cost of the following establishment for preparing the plans and estimates in question will be necessary:—

			Rs.
4	Surveyors at Rs. 80	per mensem	320
6	do. 60	do.	360
4	do. 45	do.	180
28	Lascars at Rs. 10	do.	280
			1,140
		Months	3
			3,420
		Instruments, &c.	400
		Total Rs.	3,820

Dr. Blaney proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, the amount, above given, be sanctioned.

Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, said the time was come when they should decide once for all whether the expense of house connections throughout the city should be borne by the Municipality or by the house-owners. Certain sums had already been sanctioned for house-connections in particular portions of the town. If the amount were sanctioned in one district, then naturally all other districts would come forward and say that the expense of house connections in their district too should be borne by the Municipality. If the Corporation intended to do that, then he should have nothing to say about the amount, which was now asked for their sanction. If, however, they thought that the expense should not be borne by the Municipality, the amount of Rs. 3,820 spent on the survey would be lost to them. It was, therefore, advisable to settle the question before sanctioning such grants. The expenses of house connections throughout the city might come to something like fifty lakhs.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote said the Corporation had already affirmed the principle that house-connections should be made by the Municipality and not by the house-owners. Having acted upon this principle in one district, they must follow it out throughout the whole city.

Dr. Cowasji agreed with Mr. Khote as to the decision arrived at by the Corporation in the matter of house-connections. He added that unless it was intended to undertake the house-connections in Agripada at once, the sum of nearly four thousand rupees, which was at present asked for, would be wasted. The reason was that many new houses had already been constructed there, and many more were in course of construction, and, therefore, if the worth of house-connections were postponed for some length of time, other plans and estimates would have to be prepared and the money now spent would be simply wasted.

Dr. DeSouza also thought that the house connections should be made by the Municipality.

Capt. Martin said that the questions of drainage and water-supply were most intimately connected with each other; and he thought that before sanctioning any amount on account of drainage works, they should make sure of their water-supply. He did not believe in sewerage himself. He was of opinion that they were going to turn Bombay into a cradle of fever and diphtheria. He thought that in this matter nature pointed them out the proper way for the disposal of their sewerage. In Western countries they had water for the purpose, and in this country they had the finest desiccator, namely, the sun. If, however, the sewerage works must be constructed, he wanted to know whether they had sufficient water for their purpose. What would be the use of all these house connections, if it was subsequently found that they could not command a sufficient water-supply. He asked when Mr. Tomlinson's report on the prevention of the waste of water was to be laid before the Corporation.

The Chairman said that the report was before a committee of the Town Council which was called for next Wednesday.

Capt. Martin then proposed an amendment that the subject of house-connections be postponed until the report of Mr. Tomlinson came before the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment.

On a division, the amendment was carried by a majority.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The following papers were circulated to the members of the Corporation:—

Bombay, 4th April 1887.

To the Chairman of the Corporation.

SIR,—On the 13th August the Corporation passed a resolution accepting the site near the Sailors' Home which was offered by Government for new Municipal Office buildings, and authorizing me to arrange with Mr. Chisholm for the necessary modification of his design and plans to adapt them to this site, and for proceeding with the work subject to the condition that the expenditure (exclusive of value of land and of supervision charges, &c.,) was not to exceed Rs. 5,00,000.

On the 17th August, I communicated this resolution to Mr. Chisholm, and on the 21st idem I submitted a copy to Government and inquired whether arrangements could be made for marking out and making over to the Municipality the site which had been offered. I shortly afterwards had an interview with Mr. Chisholm with reference to the proposed aligament of the building, and on the 6th October I heard from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, that Government desired to see the modified design and plan before making over the land. I then had some further communication with Mr. Chisholm, and on the 18th November he wrote sending a modified plan and design (a copy of his letter is attached marked A), which Mr. Charles submitted to Government on the 20th idem, asking at the same time that no area required, 6,000 square yards, might be made over to the Municipality in order that the necessary preliminaries might be undertaken. In reply a letter was received from Government on the 15th December, making certain objections and criticisms, and returning the plans for revision. A copy of this letter is appended (marked B). The remarks of Government were communicated to Mr. Chisholm, and on the 28th ultimo I received the accompanying letter (marked C) with tracings I and II. The above summary, with the accompaniments, will explain the delay which has prevented "the work being proceeded with" since the Resolution of the Corporation was passed; but in order to understand the question fully, a careful study of the correspondence (letters A, B and C) is necessary, together with the ground plans and of the modified design which has now been returned, and which I have ordered to be placed in the meeting-room of the Municipal Office, so that members of the Corporation may be able to inspect it at their convenience. I am this day submitting, for the information of Government, a copy of Mr. Chisholm's last letter (C), but under present circumstances it is evident that I can neither acquire the proposed site nor make arrangements for proceeding with work without first obtaining a further distinct expression of approval from both parties to the transaction.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner.

A.

Poona, 18th November 1886.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith a plan and elevation showing how the selected plans for the Municipal Offices and Hall can be re-arranged to suit the newly-selected site adjacent to the Sailors' Home and opposite to the Wellington Fountain.

2. The design now submitted is essentially the same as that selected by the judges in public competition. The two wings are similar to the elevation presented to Hornby Road in the original design. The central feature is designed in conformity with the principles enumerated in paras. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of my letter No. 89, dated 21st August 1885.

3. The cost of the whole building will be 5 lacs of rupees.—I have, &c.,

R. F. CHISHOLM, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

B.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1886.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—The design for the new Municipal Offices received with your letter No. 10958, dated 20th November 1886, has been submitted to Government, and I am directed to make the following observations:—

2. First, with reference to the site, the block plan furnished by you is not on a sufficiently large scale to show accurately the alignment of the new building which it is proposed to place at right angles to the Sailors' Home.

3. From the tracing herewith sent you will not fail to perceive that a building with a facade of nearly 500 feet could not be placed at right angles to the Sailors' Home without encroaching unduly on the area available, or interfering with the thoroughfares of Rampart Row and Apollo Street, which it is intended to prolong and improve in any new disposition of the land.

4. Government are prepared to give 6,000 square yards, but reserve the right to restrict the frontage in so prominent a locality, and do not think they would be justified in giving a greater frontage than 300 feet in this case; moreover, a shorter and higher building would, it is thought, be much more effective on the site under consideration.

5. In regard to the design, I am to state that it is not sufficiently imposing for the very conspicuous position the building is to occupy: it is considered too long and flat for its height. Government would like the central feature considerably raised and the porch made much more prominent.

6. The Architect, with all the necessary ability, has apparently (owing possibly to pecuniary restrictions) been prevented from doing full justice to the fine site he has been asked to deal with, and it becomes a question for the Corporation to consider whether an additional sum would not be well laid out on this building to render it characteristic of their city which has assumed and will have to maintain the position of the most important city of the Indian Empire.

7. With these remarks I am instructed to return the design for revision.—I have, &c.,

W. W. GOODFELLOW, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

C.

Bombay, 28th March 1887.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you the following remarks with reference to letter No. 808 R, from the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, to your address, dated the 15th December last, on the subject of the revised designs of the Municipal Offices which it is proposed to erect on the site near the Wellington Fountain and adjacent to the Sailors' Home.

2. In the first place I beg to state that my proposals regarding the new alignment of Rampart Row and Apollo Bunder Road were not properly understood owing to the small scale of the survey then at my disposal. In laying down the plan of the building on the survey referred to in the 3rd para. of General Goodfellow's letter, the face of the building appears to be placed so as to come within the curved line of the semi-circle. This was not my intention. I conceive that if the lines of the roads were altered there could be no object in respecting a curve, which, so far as I can see, represents nothing but a pleasing plan. It seemed to me of the utmost importance that Rampart Row should be continued as straight as possible and maintained the full breadth which it possesses as it passes Watson's Hotel, and on the other hand, that Apollo Road should be laid out in as direct a line as possible from St. Andrew's Church to the Sailors' Home. Now, the semi-circle in extrience shoulders both these important thoroughfares out of the direct line without securing any other advantage that I can see, except that beforementioned of producing an effective feature on a map. For building purposes, I think it will be admitted that curved lines, unless of very low curvature, interfere seriously with internal arrangements by making every chamber more or less askew. Now, assuming that it is decided to open out the eastern end of Rampart Row in a direct line as possible to the Bunder, it is, I imagine, a matter of no moment to respect the segment of curve which remains, consequently I laid down the face of the proposed new building with reference to the Sailors' Home only, and the formation of a square. The plan I enclose (No. 2) will show clearly what my former scale plan was intended to represent.

3. With regard to the fourth para. I would most respectfully point out that, if the idea of square is viewed favourably, the length of the building is rather an advantage than otherwise. The whole frontage measures a little over 500 feet as shown on my plan (No. 2). If the Municipal building occupies only 300 feet of the centre of this space, and 50 feet, say, is reserved at either end of it as a fair width for a road, two building plots of only 50 feet frontage each will remain. Assuming that buildings eventually arise on these spaces, the group of three thus formed will, I venture to submit, be less imposing, viewing it as the side of a square than the one presenting a connected and unbroken facade.

4. In regard to the 5th and 6th paras. of the letter under consideration, while acknowledging with much gratification the graceful allusion to my ability as an architect, and while naturally desiring to secure as large an expenditure as possible, I would beg leave to point out that the details are neither ill-considered nor mean, and that without altering a line of the drawings submitted the design, as it stands by elaborating details and making use of finer materials, might be estimated to cost upwards of 8 or 9 lakhs of rupees; and if the Municipality are pleased to grant a more liberal expenditure, I would rather see the sum spent in securing a higher finish than by the addition of features not absolutely essential. I feel convinced that the building as designed, if carried out in a liberal spirit, will do more to maintain the high standard of the public buildings in Bombay than a larger and cheaper mass with greater architectural pretensions.

5. If the Government, after my explanations, are pleased to adhere to the limit of frontage of 300 feet, I will recast the design so as to suit this frontage.

6. Before closing this letter, I think it may be worth while to mention that in my opinion the best way of dealing with this portion of Bombay is to run a broad road straight from the Apollo Bunder Road to the Prince of Wales' Statue, leaving building sites on either hand. I understand that a committee is now sitting on the question of building sites, and it would appear to me to be desirable that they should deal with and settle this question at once.—I have, &c.,

R. F. CHISHOLM, Architect.

Capt. Selby was sorry that the Municipal Commissioner's letter, which was dated the 4th April, had taken an unconscionable time in coming to the Corporation. He regretted the delay, simply because he would be obliged to quote some conversation he had with Mr. Chisholm, who was now away. It must be in the recollection of the Corporation that the Government, some time during the past rains, offered them the site opposite the Sailors' Home in place of the one at Bori Bunder, and he thought the Corporation had, on his own motion, appointed a committee to report on the subject. He remembered being struck at the time with a curious piece of coincidence in the Government offering him that the site would be a good one for such a building as the Corporation might reasonably be expected to erect in such a prominent place. He had accordingly asked Mr. Ollivant, either at a meeting of the Corporation, or of the committee, whether such a plan as the Corporation had already accepted for the old site would be likely to gain the approval of Government for the new site; and Mr. Ollivant had told him that he understood there was no difficulty would be raised on the question of design. Now, about six weeks ago, he heard that, as a matter of fact, the difficulty had been raised, and he went back to Mr. Ollivant and asked him specifically whether he (Captain Selby) was not right in having understood him to say that no difficulty would be raised. Mr. Ollivant replied that such was what he had said. The Corporation would recollect that a committee was appointed by them as well as the Corporation themselves, had afterwards expressly stated that, even if they went to the new site, it was to be understood that they were not to spend more than five lakhs on the building; and the Corporation had authorised the Commissioner to arrange with Mr. Chisholm for a modification of the design which had been already accepted on the understanding that the expense of the building and the land, exclusive of the charge of supervision, should not be more than five lakhs. But the design, as modified by Mr. Chisholm, did not appear to gain the approval of Government, and now Mr Chisholm talked of eight or nine lakhs of rupees as the sum that would be necessary for having a finer and more imposing building. Capt Selby said that he for one should not be in favour of spending more than five lakhs of rupees. The rent of the present building amounted roughly to the interest on the three lakhs of rupees, and they got a great deal of accommodation for their money. It was true that when the present lease fell in it was the intention of the owner to raise the rent. But still he knew that there was a number of buildings in Bombay which could be had for less accommodation to the Corporation, and which had cost less than five lakhs of rupees. The Public Works Office, for instance, had cost in round figures, Rs. 4,14,000, the Post Office Rs. 5,49,000, the Telegraph Office Rs. 2,44,000, the University Hall Rs. 3,79,000, the Sailors' Home Rs. 3,66,000, and the St. Xavier's College Rs. 2,62,000. All those were big buildings, and he presumed that their designs had been approved of by Government. It was not, however, in regard to this consideration that he was going to lay his proposition before the meeting. His object in putting it before them was that in his opinion the only place for housing the Bombay Municipality was the one which already exists, namely, the Town Hall (Hear, hear.) He thought it was built about 55 years ago, and had cost about five lakhs of rupees; the land for it having been given by the Court of Directors free of all costs. He wanted the Corporation to make one more effort to obtain the Town Hall. He thought that the negotiations had come to grief in consequence of a misapprehension. The scheme, he believed, was wrecked, chiefly because the Asiatic Society had said, and said rightly, that the rooms, which were intended to be allotted to them in this building, were unsuitable for their purpose. Speaking only as a humble member of that society, he believed, if the society were properly approached, and if they saw their way to getting a suitable accommodation in a better place, he did not think that they would make any difficulty. As to the Government offices, they knew that the committee appointed to consider the extension of Bombay had already practically recommended their removal. It seemed to him that the Town Hall possessed the qualifications for the Municipal office which no other place could possibly claim.

Sir Frank Souter: I am sorry to intercept; but I ask whether Capt. Selby is not out of order in raising the question whether the Town Hall should be accepted as a Municipal office. That question had already been thoroughly considered and thrashed out.

The Chairman: That was a long time ago. I consider that Capt. Selby is quite in order.

Captain Selby then, proceeding with his remarks, said the Town Hall had the advantage of being situated in the very heart of the business quarters. Secondly, it was an exceedingly quiet place, and, again, when there was some ceremony in connection with the Jubilee, the only building which had lent itself properly to scenic effect was the Town Hall. The Governor had received the addresses which were laid at the foot of the Throne, at the top of the steps of the Town Hall. The speaker then proposed that the chairman be requested to ask Government whether, if the Municipality handed over the sum of five lakhs of rupees, which had already been collected, the Government would be prepared to give the Town Hall to the Corporation and to make arrangements for housing the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society and the Government offices elsewhere.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote.

Dr. Blaney said that many members of the Corporation felt very keenly that the site opposite the Sailors' Home was not suitable for the Municipal offices. He also said that he would not vote for Captain Selby's proposition, because it bound the Corporation, hard and fast, to pay over five lakhs of rupees, if the Government agreed to hand over the Town Hall for that amount.

Sir Frank Souter, referring to some former proceedings of the Town Council, called attention to a resolution then passed to the effect that the Town Council did not think it desirable to take over the Town Hall under the terms expressed in the Government Resolution, and that they were of opinion, after full inquiry, that the building could not be adopted to the requirements of the Municipality. Now, if that was the case, he contended that it was a waste of time to go back to a matter which had been already decided. He therefore proposed an amendment that a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to consider and report, in consultation with the Acting Municipal Commissioner, the letter dated 15th January from the Commissioner in question, and the of the modified design of the new Municipal offices and hall, together with the plans suitable to the site near the Sailors' Home offered by Government, and also to report generally on the subject:—Mr. Gubbay, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. R. N. Sayani, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar. The name of Sir Frank Souter was also added to the committee on the suggestion of a member.

Mr. M. H. Hakim seconded the amendment.

Captain Martin observed that if the building on the new site was to cost more than the original estimate, he should like to go back to the old site. (Hear, hear.)

The Acting Municipal Commissioner, speaking on the financial aspects of the question, said the Corporation had voted five lakhs as the maximum amount to be expended on the building. Their lease of the present building expired on the 31st December 1890, that is two-and-a-half years hence, and it must be remembered that if they began a building now it could not be completed within the period of two years-and-a-half. (Hear, hear.) Captain Selby's remarks suggested that the only expenditure which the Municipality would have to make, if they took over the Town Hall, was five lakhs of rupees, but he thought Capt Selby had forgotten to draw the attention of the Corporation to the fact that the present state of the Town Hall was not fitted for the accommodation of the Municipality, and that they would have to make various additions and alterations for that purpose.

Captain Selby said that Sir Frank Souter had quoted a resolution of the Town Council which referred to a certain resolution of Government. But he did not tell them what that resolution of Government was. He (Captain Selby) thought it would be found that one of the reasons why the Town Council had said that the Town Hall would not be suitable was that they had assumed that the Asiatic Society was going to stay there. The Municipal Commissioner had stated that he (Capt. Selby) had understated the expense of the Town Hall, because certain fittings would be necessary to be made if the Municipality wished to take it over. But any one who was connected with the construction of large buildings knew that extra expenditure in the shape of fittings, partitioning, &c., was always necessary. He hoped the committee would again look into the question of the Town Hall. He thought himself that it was pointed out alike by nature and by art as the proper place for the Municipality. The building, so far as he was aware, contained the only room in Bombay where public meetings would be held. On one occasion the Government, he thought (or was that of Sir Richard Temple), had declined the use of the hall for a public meeting. Now the principal building as at present designed did not provide for such a hall, and, therefore, if they got a building which was otherwise suitable, and which had, over and above, the crowning grace of a hall, it was desirable to get it.

Sir Frank Souter's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

NUISANCE OF PARCHED RICE FACTORIES.

The next subject for consideration was a petition from certain residents of Nishan Pada Road, Dungri-Bazar, and Tandel Street, stating that they are suffering from the noise and dust produced by the working of the Powah and Karmoora factories situated in their neighbourhood, and proposing that the factories might be removed to more remote districts.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the petition be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for the favour of an early report.

Mr. M. H. Hakim, in seconding the proposition, said this was a case which called loudly for some remedy. Those who live near these factories knew too well how great was the nuisance caused by those infernal machines.

Dr. DeSouza said that considering that the nuisance complained of was of a grave nature, he supported the proposition to refer the petition to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

Mr. Kapadia also spoke in favour of the resolution, which was then put to the vote and carried.

MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION.

Sir Frank Souter moved with the view to expedite the despatch of business, that the chairman be requested to arrange for the meeting of the Corporation being held, as a rule, not later than 3 p.m., unless the business to be brought forward be quite of a formal nature, the disposal of which might reasonably be expected not to occupy more than an hour. He said that in giving notice of the motion, he did not lose sight of the fact that it was competent for the chairman, to appoint any day and hour for their meetings. At the same time he wished to bring it to the notice of the Corporation that he had brought forward his motion for the reason that two or three or more meetings had taken place at 4 o'clock. He knew from long experience that very few members cared to sit there after 5 o'clock, that the audience after that hour began to grow thinner and thinner, until some gentleman got up and called attention to the want of a quorum. From information supplied at his request by the Clerk of the Corporation as to the number of sittings they had up to the time of his notice of motion, it appeared that they had held thirteen meetings, of which eight had taken place at 3 o'clock and the rest at 4. On no occasion since the first of January had they been able to clear off all the business standing on the Agenda paper. This was not a satisfactory state of things, especially as they had during that time some very important matters on the Agenda paper. One of these was a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Corporation, in which they were charged by Government with breach of faith in having reduced the consolidated rate in direct opposition to a pledge made by them—(Capt Selby: Hear, hear)—and which had induced the Government to help them in getting the loan for the Tansa works. Four months had elapsed since then, and yet the Corporation had not repudiated the charge or given any reply to Government. The charge was a most serious one, and if it was possible to do so they must clear themselves of it. (Hear, hear.) He thought that it would be to the credit of the Corporation that if they had a satisfactory reply to give to government on that most important matter, it ought to have submitted it two or three months ago, but it could not be submitted to the meetings that were allowed to elapse. He appealed to the chairman that he would make such arrangements as would enable the Corporation to get through their business more expeditiously.

Dr. Blaney: I rise to a point of order. I ask whether the Corporation can accept a resolution of this kind. I say that under the Act, the power with reference to the convening of the meetings of the Corporation rests only in the hands of the chairman. If that is the case, we cannot accept the resolution. I say nothing on its merits.

The Chairman: I think that the resolution simply amounts to a request to the chairman asking him to call meetings at 3 o'clock. (Hear, hear.) It is, therefore, quite in order.

Mr. Jamshedjee seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said that he would have no objection to meet the wishes of the majority of the Corporation, if they thought that the course proposed was the best one to follow. With regard to the statistics which Sir Frank Souter had laid before them, it was satisfactory to know that during the term of Mr. Morland's (Mr. Khote's) had been in office as chairman, only one meeting was called at 4 o'clock, and that was on the occasion of the adoption of the Jubilee address. The required number was scarcely present by three o'clock, and he had noticed that very afternoon that a quorum was not present until about half-past three. On the last occasion, when the meeting was called for 3 o'clock, after the lapse of half an hour, it was found that the quorum was still short of one. If the meeting had been called for half-past three, the probability was that the meeting would have been attended by the requisite number of members, and they might have disposed of the business of the day. On Wednesday afternoons, the meeting was sometimes called at half-past three, at the request of the Municipal Commissioner, in the hope of having better chances of getting a quorum with the members of the Town Council already to count upon. With regard to the Government letter, it was received by the Corporation in February last, and was referred within a month to a committee. Now, if that committee had not yet seen fit to make a report, that surely had nothing to do with the question whether the Corporation should be called at 3 or 4 o'clock. He was informed that the papers had been in the hands of one member of the committee for a month. His only object in calling the meetings at the hour he had done was to meet, as far as he could judge, the wishes of the Corporation. In his opinion, when the meetings were called at a later hour, there was no loss of time in getting a quorum, and the business was really expedited. He did not think that in any previous year, the business of the Corporation was got through as rapidly as during his term of office.

Sir Frank Souter said the letter of Government was received, as the chairman had stated, in February, but was not submitted to the committee till the 20th March.

Dr. Blaney said the Corporation must guard against going beyond their legal rights. It was always dangerous to go into your neighbour's orchad. (A laugh.) Apart from the consideration, there was no necessity for the proposition, after what the chairman had said that he would do all in his power to further the interests and wishes of the Corporation. If the mover of the proposition persisted in putting it, the outside public might think it was a matter of reflection on the chairman that he had not done his duty properly.

Dr. DeSouza did not think that the Corporation would be showing good taste by pressing the resolution after what the chairman had stated.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that past experience did not show the necessity for such a proposition. Last year, during the whole term of Captain Morland's chairmanship, not a single meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum.

Mr. Khote too thought the members were not put to any inconvenience during Captain Morland's chairmanship.

Sir Frank Souter: I shall be very happy to withdraw my resolution. (Hear, hear.) I had but one object in view, and that was to bring about the despatch of business. (Hear, hear.) The chairman having assured us about his desire to despatch business as soon as he can, I have no reason to press my resolution.

The Chairman: I am sorry you cannot withdraw it after all this discussion. The motion can only be withdrawn with the consent of the chairman.

Mr. Khote: And also of the meeting.

The Chairman: The consent of the chairman is the primary point.

The chairman then put the proposition to the vote with the result that a majority of the Corporation was found against it.

Captain Selby then brought forward the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That this Corporation, being desirous of regulating its business as far as is practically convenient, requests the chairman to be kind enough so to use his discretion that there may be a meeting of the Corporation on a fixed day of the first (or other) week of every month."

Capt. Selby then proposed in support of his motion, a statistics of how the meetings of the Corporation were held during some of the previous years:—In 1883-87, 75 meetings were held; in 1884-85, 54 meetings, in 1885-86, 41 meetings; and in 1886-87, 32 meetings; and in the present part of the year, that is since the 31st of March, there have been no less than 7 meetings. These figures showed that they must hold more than 12 meetings in a year. It would greatly expedite business and would be very convenient for busy men to know that on a certain date in the month there would be a meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said that if the resolution were passed, he would tend to expedite the business of the Corporation. He saw no objection to have a day fixed for their meeting.

Sir Frank Souter supported the resolution, saying that he did so on the same ground on which he had brought forward his own. (Hear, hear.) It would tend to help them in the despatch of important business. He repeated that there was a stagnation in the despatch of business, and they should do all in their power to remedy that state of things.

Captain Martin said that if the Corporation were of opinion, in regard to Sir Frank Souter's proposition, that they should not ask the chairman to do the thing proposed in it, then they should consistently hold that they should not ask the chairman to do what was suggested in the proposition now before the meeting.

Dr. Blaney said the interesting figures quoted by Captain Selby showed that fewer meetings were held during Captain Morland's year of office than during any of the previous years. This showed either that they had transacted a good deal of business in spite of the fewer meetings, or that they had not done as much work as was got through in previous years.

Sir Frank Souter: The business may have been allowed to slide.

The Chairman: It is a most improper remark to make. It is a reflection on the chairman as well as on the members of the Corporation. Sir Frank Souter is entirely out of order. (Hear, hear.)

The motion

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

Consols in London remain unchanged at 101¼d., but French Rentes in Paris receded yesterday to 105. 70c. 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loans closed at 100¾, while 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper is 4 higher at 102¾.

In the Indian General Produce markets yesterday, Linseed was exchanged, Rapeseed firm and 6d. per quarter higher, Poppy Seed unaltered. Wheat reported quieter with a decline of 3d. to 6d. per quarter, Maize and Oats dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet with sales of 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-32nd to 1-16th lower, and in New York, while ready Mid. Uplands and September Futures were unaltered, August deliveries were 10 points lower. The Receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Receipts this week	43,000	49,000	41,000
Same week last year	41,000	45,000	39,000
Total receipts to date	3,143,000	3,091,000	4,055,000

Our local Cotton market continues flat with almost nothing doing for Export, nor are the mills at all anxious buyers unless at a concession in prices which sellers decline to grant. The following are to-day's official quotations, which show no change except in Shawnuggurs and Dholleras, which are partially Rs. 1 per candy lower :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	147	141	...	May 25
Amraotis	...	196	190	...	do
Ex-Berars	...	190	185	...	do
Kanauja	...	...	...	196	do
Akolas	...	206	195	...	do
Shengams	...	206	195	...	do
Khamgams	...	207	196	...	do
Julgaums	...	195	188	...	do
Khandeish (generally)	...	198	195	...	do
Bhowrgaum	216	203-2	195	...	do
Dholleras, up-coun.	...	...	...	...	...
Wadwan † pressed	217-6	204	195	...	do
Do. Bombay pressed	...	199	196-5	...	do
Broach	...	228	222	...	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	201	...	May 25
Westerns	...	...	190	...	May-June
Compas	...	...	170	...	do
Indors	...	...	...	198	May 25

WHEAT is dull, notwithstanding the Home reports dealers are as firm as ever, but buyers are quite holding off to-day.

SEEDS continue firm, and both Linseed and Rapeseed are if anything more difficult to buy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday were as follows :—

Cotton	17,340 bales.
Wheat	80,428 cwt.
Linseed	14,259 ,,
Rapeseed	907 ,,
Gingelly	876 ,,
Poppyseed	1,361 ,,
Groundnuts	3,143 ,,

FREIGHTS are still very firm. Cotton has again been booked for Liverpool ready loading at £1-7-6 and for shipment later in the month at £1-6-3. For June loading a steamer is reported fixed at £1-3-9 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—A steadier tone has been apparent in Exchange to-day, and a recovery of 1-32d. has been established. Early in the day some Credits were sold for June delivery, exclusive of the first mail, at 1s. 4d., and for July at 1s. 4 23-32d., but it is questionable whether these figures could be obtained at the close. For this mail rates are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 23-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d. ,,
France, 3 months' sight	1-78¾ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quite unaltered at Rs. 96¾ for Fours and Rs. 100⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays are still advancing and are now quoted at Rs. 750. Mill shares show additional firmness, and for Hyderabad we quote an advance of Rs. 20, Jewraz Baloo Rs. 15, Central India Rs. 10, and Southern India Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burma Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25 dearer at Rs. 2,575 for first issue.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

The Liverpool *Daily Post* of 22nd April gives the following summary of the position of the Cotton market :—

The pause which characterised the market last week has since continued, but the confidence of holders in the eventual upward course of prices has prevented any decline of moment. It is felt, however, that if spinners continue their present policy of letting the market alone, it is bound to send off a more or less important decline in values. Afterwards every thing will depend upon the accounts respecting the condition and prospects of the new crop. It is true that the statistical position of Cotton is strong; but this was fourteen two months ago; hence the rise of ⅛d. to ¾d. per lb. in prices. Meanwhile Yarn has only gained about one-half of the advance while Cloth has not gained a single fraction. To promote a further rise in Cotton, therefore, it is requisite that a more bullish tone should rule in Manchester. Of this there are no present indications; on the contrary, the account from that market are very unsatisfactory, and unless a change takes place we shall be hearin of a diminished rate of consumption.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	40,000	800	all	pt.	750
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	841½
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	8 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	155
Comm. and Agric. Bk.		100			
Corporation	11,100		all	17½ do.	450-10
National Bank of India	87,500	$125		5 pct.	105xd.
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	14,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	... 4	1,050
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co. (Kandivalee)	120	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	450	400	Rs. 20	225
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410xd
Bombay Cotton Press Co.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press Co.	103	125	125	Rs. 14	102½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,200	1,200	Rs. 600	565
Dhollera Jin & S. Co.	0	200	200	Rs. 25	117
East India Press Co.	0	200	1,000	Rs. 100	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	8,000	8,000	Rs. 80	1,500
Hansraj & Sahebsahy Co., Ld.	400	800	800	Rs. 30	585
Khanderao Cotton Press Co.	400	400	all	Rs. 45	310
Mazagaon Ginning Co.	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	235
Memorable Press Co.	1,000	135	135	...	90
Mofussil Co.	2,125	600	600	Rs. 55	412½
New Bengal Cotton Ginning & Trading Co.	1,250	600	600	Rs. 60	547½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	...	11 ¼
Prince of Wales Press Co.	600	600	100	Rs. 3	375
Rahimtoola Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	600	800	600	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	200	75	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1220
Swadeshi Press Co.	800	800	200	25	580
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,804	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co.	9,846	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Mandy Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ajitsaree Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	600	all	Rs. 20	570xd
Do. Cotton Co., Ld.	600	600	300	Rs. 10	305
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410xd
Bonar Reg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	...	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New Issues	3,000	125	...	Rs. 125	200
Colaba, it is Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 172	650
Commercial Mills	240	600	600	Rs. 25	575
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Digvijay Spg. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Do. S. & W. Co.	1,000	500	80	Rs. 9	655
Emami Patti Mfg. Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Fazulbhoy Mills	2,000	600	600	...	157
Gokuldas Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1275
Hajeeabhai Mill Co., Ld.	700	500	all	87½ p.c.	730
Hindustan Spinning Co.	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	860
Hukumchand Jute Co.	500	1,000	500	Rs. 25	625
Indian Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 8	1,300
Jubilee Weavers' Mills	100	800	1,000	Rs. 35	57 ½
Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.	2,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Kamani Shalloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 51	1,010
Khatau Mills	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	983
Kohinoor Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785
Lakmidas S. Manchha S. Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	1,000	10	Rs. 2	129
Maharaja Mills Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 112	2,700
Mahalakshmi	600	1,000	1,000	...	530
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Meyer S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	87	Rs. 5	1702xd
Monarch Cotton Mills	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,240
Muncherjee Goculdas Mahaboobhai Mills, Gulbarga	2,400	100	...	9 p.c.	765
National Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	330
National Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	300	1,000	100	...	60
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800xd
Oriental S. & W. Co., Ld.	3,725	60	285	Rs. 15	540
People of India S. & W. Company	...	450	250	Rs. 61	130
Princess of Wales Spinning Company	0	500	50	...	5
Queen Spinning	83	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	83½
Rose Mill	600	200	200	Rs. 5	72½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	500	...	1,500
Simplex and Alliance Mills Co., Ld.	1,710	600	600	Rs.	350
Shahpore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,150
Standard Mills	653	1,000	1,000	...	645
Southern Spinning Co.	1,500	60	60	Rs. 12½	200
Spring Mills Co.	1,212	250	250	...	235
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	470xd
Western India S. & W. Company	1,25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	660
Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	...	...	1,000	Rs. 40	770

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	11,000	200	200	120
Ld.	750	200	150	120
Bachan, Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	155
Bagby Co., Ld.	150	200	180	nil 100
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	Rs. 20
Do. New Issue	600		81	105 50 124
Bombay Sand Building Co., Ld.		200	100	2-3p 100xd.
Bombay Flour Mills	800	500	500	11 p.c 900xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct. 320
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,200	100	100	Rs. 5 112xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,600	7 p.c. 2,575
Do. (Irri Issue)	2,000	62	975	Rs. 5 640
Bombay Municipal Bonds				32 101
Cash Steam	1,500	100	100	... 400
Dyadalle Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	400	...
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10 71
Gover & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	... 45
Indian Guarantee Catastrophe Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15 10
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25	Rs. 1 10½
Carnac Iron Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	225	250	251
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	300	125	Rs. 261 338
Marks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	16 p.ct. 102
Napier Steel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c 80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ 105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	5 p.c. 21
Peatwe and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1 57
Port Canning Co.	2,000	00	1,00	Rs. 1 202½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	p.c. 101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,500	25	25	5
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,000	60	500	... 1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	100	Rs 15 185
Western India Fire Mills	600	125	100	nil. 63
W. M. Mody & Co	400	5	200	175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain R. B. Wood brought to Bombay yesterday a cargo of timber from Moulmein which port she steared on the 27th ultimo.

THE s.s. Kashgar, sailed yesterday from Bombay under Captain C. Gudd, laden with a cargo of twist and other commodities for Singapore and Hongkong.

THE B. I. S. N. boat Commilla brought to Bombay, yesterday afternoon under Captain McShanon, from Goast and Karachi a cargo of cotton, wool, rice, hides, &c, and the following passengers :—Cabin—Mr C. W. Richardson, Mr W and Mrs Bartlett, Lt Houghton, and Mrs Wemberg, and 445 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

10TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Miranda	..	.....	A	C. Eduljee.
,, Anger Head	..	.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kashgar	..	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Sut'ej	..	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Vulcan	..	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Knight of St. George	..	.....	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Beresford	..	.....	G	C. Eduljee.
,, Clancorry	..	.....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Kerbella	..	.....	I	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Yesso	..	.....	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Peveril	..	.....	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Energia	..	.....	M	J. Mackintosh & Co
,, Recta	..	.....	N	McCulloch & Co
,, Hajeen	..	.....	O	R. Shapoorji.
,, Waverly	..	.....	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, City of Canterbury	..	.....	P	Sir C. Forbes. & Co.
,, Horn Head	..	.....	Q	J. W. Heyu & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
10	Ancona (s)	Hazel	London, April 14.
	Culna (s)	Wood	Moulmein, April 27.
	Commilla (s)	McShanon	Karachi.
	Lydiana (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, April 26.
	Cathay (s)	Ashdown	Shanghai, April 17.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	Pemba (s)	Rotwell	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	China.
	Singapore (s)	Par di	Genoa.

The s. s. Miranda was yesterday, entered for Antwerp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Whyte Lt Bo, 17th B I, from privilege leave, from Cent Prov.

MAY 8.

Rutherford, Lt, Col, Bo, Genl List, on subsidiary leave, from Bangalore.

MAY 9.

Conran, Capt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt from station leave from Poona.

MacMahon, Capt, Bo, D A Q M G from station leave, from Matheran.

MAY 10.

Turner, Major, Bl Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Pearse, Col, Mad S Corps, from leave, from England.

Ducat, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.

Fowell, Major, Mad R A, on transfer, from England.

King, Lt, M S C, from fur, from England.

Grier, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

Scharlieb, 2nd Lt, Bl, 1st Dragn Guard, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9.

Harrison, Lt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt on station leave, to Mhablehwar.

Richmond, Col, May, 9th M I, privilego leave, to Bangalore.

MAY 10.

Woodcock, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on furlough to England.

Matthews, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England

Pearse, Col, Mad, M S C on leave, to Bangalore.

Stutt, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, to reside in England.

Rutherford, Lt Col, Mysore, Bo Genl List, on furlough, to England.

Sankey, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.

Play fair, Col. Bl S C, on retirement, to England.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·810
Temperature of the Air	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	74·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·9
General Directions of Wind	W SW, SSW, SSE, W. W S W, W. W N W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	221
Fall of Rain	0·63
Total fall during month	0·08
Do. year	0 10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 10th inst. From midnight to midnight.	0·01

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SURGEON DENTIST,

M. A. HORNBY, M.R.C.S.,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, dizziness, dimness of the eyes, &c., &c., as mild and tonic in their actions as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

. . . AGENTS WANTED.

THE ORIGINAL PATENT

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS

IS acknowledged to be the best, strongest and most durable Spring Mattress known.

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JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

By

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Resolution, sanctioning the leave of absence to Mr. K. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, for nine months and fifteen days with permission to extend the leave for a further period not exceeding one year.

2. Government Resolution, General Department, appointing Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay during the absence of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C. S., on leave.

3. Sanction to be asked to the renewal of lapsed grants for 1883-87, under certain Budget heads; the amounts of the various amounts so renewed to be reported to the Council.

4. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 193-10-7, being the book value of broken stone ware pipes, of the Drainage Department.

5. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to authorise the Municipal Commissioner to proceed with the water etc. system in Kamathipura as far as the ground-floor premises are concerned.

6. Sanction to be asked, subject to the confirmation of Government, to the following alterations in the Rules, on the subject of the levy and refund of Town Duties :—Rule 1, Clause (d) to be struck out and substituted by the following words :—Clause (d). Tare will be allowed at the following rates :—Sugar, Bengal, per bag 6 lbs.; ditto, Mauritius, ditto, 5 ditto; ditto, Cuina, ditto, 4 ditto; Sugar Candy, per tub, 4 ditto; ditto, per basket, 3 ditto; ditto, per bag of spices, 3 ditto; Arecnut, per Konan, 3 ditto; ditto, per chakri or bund, 5 ditto; Ghee in Copper, 4 of the gross weight; ditto, in cask 1 cwt. per cask.

7. Resolution of the Town Council, as under :—That the report of the Finance Committee, dated 25th April, 1887, be adopted. That the Town Council's Resolution No. 1997, dated 23rd March, 1887, recommending that the Municipal Loan Accounts Work should be performed departmentally and a Superintendent of such Loan Branch be appointed, be now rescinded. That the Corporation be informed that the Bank of Bombay is now prepared to undertake the whole work of payment of interest on all the Municipal Loans at a Commission of Rs. 1,0 0 per annum upon each crore of rupees issued by the Municipality and will further undertake the duties of renewing, consolidating, subdividing and issuing renewed bonds without any additional charge to the Municipality; the fee of one rupee on each renewed bond issued being levie dby the bank from the holder for registering each document of title, these fees being credited to the Bank. That the Bank will provide the daily amount required for payment of interest, recouping itself by debit to the Municipality at the close of the day. That under these circumstances the Corporation is informed that the Council's Resolution as above, is cancelled; and that the Municipal Commissioner has been authorized to enter into arrangements with the Bank of Bombay for the payment of interest &c., on the terms above stated.

8. The Health Officer's Report for the fourth quarter of 1886.

9. Report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated 3rd May, 1887, on the Market question.

10. Notices of motion from Dr. R. N. Khory, to the following effect :—(1) That in the opinion of the Corporation it is extremely undesirable to grant licenses for milch cattle stables in populated parts of the City, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to abstain from granting such licenses in future. (2) That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable to encourage as much as possible private enterprise, and consequently the Town Council be requested to give its sanction to the opening of a private market at Dhobie Talao, by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy.

11. Notice of motion from Captain H. O. Selby, to the effect that he will draw attention to the fact that Mr. Ollivant having left India there is a vacancy, on the board of the Victoria Memorial Schools, and he will move that the Corporation do proceed to an election to fill the vacancy.

12. Notice of motion from Sir Frank H. Souter of his intention to move :—That the Chairman be asked to favour the meeting with an explanation as to the cause of delay in replying to Government letter No. 119 of 11th January 1887.

THE ADJOURNED FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING for 1887-88, of the Corporation, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3.5 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 5th instant, viz.:—Resolution of the Town Council, approving of the proposal made by the Municipal Commissioner for keeping the Municipal Loan account department ally and to the appointment of a Loan Superintendent.

By order of the Chairman,

J. LEASK,

Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, May 10, 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WOOD—May 2, at Dharwar, the wife of Stephen Wood, S. M. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FALAMAMANA—May 10, at his residence, Pitha Street, Fort, Mr. Framjee Byramjee Falamamana, father of Messrs. Byramjee and Sorabjee Madraswala, aged 80. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this (Wednesday) morning at 7-30.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

THE details of the wreck of the Tasmania which reach us to-day from our correspondent in London and from some of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer show that the catastrophe was at least as serious in its dimensions, and much more distressing in its incidents, than the telegraphic accounts had led us to suppose. Thirty-four lives were lost, including those of the commander, Captains Perrins, the fifth officer, and one of the quartermasters, the remainder of the victims being lascars, who for the most part died of exposure. But the sum total of suffering is not told even in so long a death-roll as this. The survivors, as the narratives which we publish in another column show, passed through a peculiarly trying ordeal. We hear of women and children exposed upon the deck in the midst of heavy seas, half-clad as they had rushed from their berths; or tossed about in boats that were well nigh at the mercy of waves—merciful waves as it happened, for the wind was towards the shore. Then there are stories of adventure on the inhospitable Corsican coast, stories which as they reach friends here in India have a pathos of their own which awakens sympathy in any Anglo-Indian circle. It makes us proud of our womankind to hear of the coolness with which, with death staring them in the face, the lady passengers in the Tasmania stood on the deck even though there was much around them that discouraged patience and might have justified panic. For unfortunately it was not a case in which the promise of safety presented itself to all who kept their heads cool and awaited the working out of arrangements for their deliverance. Discipline, coolness, and freedom from panic seem to have prevailed amongst the passengers as they ought to have prevailed amongst the ship's company, and of this no doubt is owing the fact that all of the passengers escaped with their lives. We have no desire to anticipate the finding of the court of inquiry which will in due course investigate the occurrence, and still less to follow the unwise example of chroniclers who have sought to admonish the P. & O. Company upon certain features in the relations between themselves and their employés. They seem to have been told that if, amongst other things, they had been more generous in granting retiring allowances to their officers the Tasmania would not have struck upon the Monachi rocks. Into that question there is the less reason to go, inasmuch as those who know anything about the Tasmania know that Captain Perrins being a man of private means, the prospect of a retiring allowance or of none at all would scarcely have affected his competency. But the accounts of the wreck that reach us to-day raise more than one point of practical importance which the Company, desiring as they must do to regain the confidence of the public, cannot well disregard. They will not, for instance, allege satisfaction with the working of the ship's boats. It is true that the majority of passenger steamers would pass no better through the ordeal in this respect than the Tasmania did. They all have admirable boats, and equally admirable gear for lowering them. But they are for the most part equally useless in an emergency. The public look for something like the perfection of mechanism in the boat-lowering appliances on a P. and O. steamer. What the passengers on the Tasmania found was an apparatus so faulty that one of the boats was lowered with its canvas cover on; that another went adrift as soon as it reached the water. We do no injustice to the arrangements that worked thus in saying that they were miserably inadequate to the requirements even of a cargo boat. As a provision for safety on a vessel carrying a couple of hundred passengers they were alarmingly and dangerously defective. What the result would have been had the steamer filled soon after striking there is no need to say. How the Tasmania came to strike at all is a question upon which no one seems able to throw light, and upon which the finding of the court of inquiry will be awaited with anxious interest. All that has been said concerning the skill, the caution, and the high character of Captain Perrins must in all fairness be allowed to stand until reason has been given for thinking that the unfortunate commander fell below his reputation on this occasion. The steamer at the time of striking the rocks was in charge of the second officer, but the sailing instructions were presumably the captain's, and the inquiry should elicit what they were and how they were carried out. The night was clear, there was a beacon light a few hundred yards off, and the conditions were on the whole such as should conspire to a prosperous passage. If indeed it should be proved that all reasonable precautions were taken to avoid disaster, and that disaster came notwithstanding, it will be the business of the company to ask whether a route thus encompassed with danger shall be adhered to. The Messageries Maritimes, we believe, avoid it altogether, running south of Sardinia instead of passing through the Straits of Bonifacio. We have given currency to certain allegations against employés of the Company with a full consciousness of their gravity, and with every desire that the public should bear in mind the rebutting statements which our London correspondent telegraphed to us on the authority of the officials in Leadenhall Street a few days ago. If it is fair to the Company to repeat that they deny the allegations which have been made in London against the lascars, it is due to the public not to withhold the charges, serious though they are, which one of the correspondents whose narratives we give brings against them. The crew are accused not only of incompetence, but of an insubordination which at one time reached the point of threatening to attack with their knives the smoking room, in which a number of the male passengers had taken refuge. Others performed the heroic feat of letting themselves down to a raft, and then putting the rope and drifting away before any of the passengers could get upon it. If this is the best service that can be got in the hour of danger out of a lascar crew, steamship companies who wish to retain the confidence of the public will do well to dispense with them, or at all events to confine their operations to the engine room and the coal bunkers. The loss of the Tasmania will not have been an entirely unprofitable experience if amongst other things it lead the great steamship companies to enquire whether the proportion of Oriental seamen in their crews comes upto the minimum that is consistent with discipline and steady work in the hour of danger. The lascar is a cheap sailor, as wages go, but he may on occasion prove to be dear, even on low wages.

A TELEGRAM sent from London on the 18th April mentioned that Sir John Gorst was about to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons to enable the Duke of Connaught to return to England for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee without resigning his command of the Bombay Army. Three days later, Mr. Dillwyn asked if military officers serving in India could not obtain leave of absence for three months on urgent private affairs. To this question Sir John Gorst replied that all military officers except the Commander-in-Chief can obtain such leave. The Bill which is to be introduced will have for its object the purely personal one of relieving his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught from a condition of service which has for good reasons been made obligatory on the three Commanders-in-Chief in India. A correspondent some weeks since stated that it was understood that the Bill would have a wider scope. It was intended to enable the Viceroy, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governor and Commanders-in-Chief to take six months' leave in England during their five years' term of office. If this intention was ever seriously entertained, it appears to have been abandoned. The Government may have felt that it was unadvisable to pass a general measure which would give new force to the complaint so general in India, that the higher officials who are paid largely for undergoing a five years' exile in India spend too much of their time in remote places above the clouds, and give too small a share of their time to the centres of population in the plains. Be that as it may, a general measure applying to all high officials would have been in accordance with a principle which could be defended on general grounds. A special Bill to enable one amongst the higher group of officials to go to England, while retaining his command and the pay thereof, is open to serious objection on principle, and it is invidious to place his Royal Highness in so exceptional a position. The difficulty which it is sought to avoid by the Bill of which Sir John Gorst has given notice could easily be surmounted by the simple process of resigning the command for a period of six months, during which the promotion of deserving officers, now deferred, would be by so much advanced. To his Royal Highness the pecuniary consideration is of no moment; but to officers without fortune and whose only property is their pay, the emoluments of the Indian commands are of importance. These considerations cannot be without weight, and perhaps to them is due the delay which is notable in the progress of the Bill.

As at present arranged, H. H. the Gaekwar will return to Baroda from Mahableshwar for a few days, and will proceed, on the 31st instant, by the P. and O. steamer Bokhara to Europe. His Highness's health has been benefited by his stay at Mahableshwar; but by the advice of Surgeon-General Moore he will pass some months in the bracing air of Switzerland before proceeding to England. His Highness's absence from India will not exceed ten months. The administration of the State has been carried on in his Highness's absence by a Council, at the head of which are the Dewan and the chiefs of departments, who on certain matters consult the Resident, Colonel Berkeley. So far every thing is progressing satisfactorily in the Baroda State. His Highness is only suffering from debility, which is hoped the sea voyage and the stay in Switzerland will suffice to remove.

THE energy with which the members of the Uncovenanted Service, with the help of Mr. H. S. King, have brought their grievances

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GRIZZAI RISING.

LONDON, MAY 10.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir J. T. Gorst, Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question from Colonel Sandeman, said that the Government of India had received information that the Grizzai tribesmen had risen in revolt, and had attacked the British Agency at Chitral. The Agency was besieged, but the Government of India had taken measures for the relief of the garrison.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The Queen's Jubilee Procession has been definitely fixed for Tuesday next. The route will be from Buckingham Palace to Paddington Station, and thence by the Great Western Railway to Windsor. The Queen will leave Buckingham Palace at 11 a.m., and will arrive at Paddington at 11.30. The procession will then proceed to Windsor, where it will arrive at 12.30 p.m. The Queen will return to Paddington at 5 p.m., and will reach Buckingham Palace at 6 p.m. The Queen will drive in a carriage and pair, and will be accompanied by the Princess Beatrice. The Prince of Wales will ride on the Queen's right hand, and the Duke of Connaught on her left. The Princess of Wales will follow in a carriage and pair, accompanied by the Princess Louise and the Duchess of Connaught. The Duke of Cambridge will ride behind the Queen's carriage, and the Duke of Edinburgh will follow in a carriage and pair. The Queen will be escorted by a detachment of Household Cavalry, and by the Colonial Troops. The Indian Troops will be drawn up in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle, and will salute the Queen as she passes. The Queen will be received at the Paddington Station by the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught. The Queen will be received at the Windsor Station by the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught. The Queen will be received at the Windsor Station by the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Colonial Conference has been closed.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The Corporation of London presented their address to her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

THE CRIMES BILL.

The House of Commons had an all night sitting on the Crimes Bill, during which the closure was twice adopted.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith proposed the closure for the remaining amendments of the first section of the Crimes Bill.

Mr. Courtenay, the Chairman of Committees, refused to put the question, and ultimately the amendments were rejected singly.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 8.

Colonel Blake, Commissioner of Tenasserim, fell from his horse in a fit on Thursday, severely fracturing his skull. He is still insensible.

Colonel Blake, Deputy Commissioner of Akyab, died in the Chittagong Civil Hospital on the 2nd inst. from the effects of a fall from his horse.

Mr. Carleton, Assistant Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, has been promoted to be Deputy Commissioner of Akyab.

Mr. Cameron, Assistant Commissioner of Thayetmyo, has been promoted to be Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy

surance scrip. That is what I understand the hon. member complains of. I hope that will be withdrawn. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Sexton.—His charge, Sir, was that I was present when a president of a murder society was elected.

Colonel Saunderson, who was received with groans from the Irish benches.—I stated that a certain person was elected president.

Mr. Sexton.—And that I was present. (Voices, "Withdraw," and "Coward!")

The Speaker (firmly). The hon. and gallant member must withdraw that charge. (Loud cheers).

Colonel Saunderson.—In obedience to your ruling, Sir, I withdraw the expression.

Mr. Johnston.—I rise to order, Sir. The member for West Belfast has not withdrawn the expression he used. (A laugh.)

Mr. Sexton was rising.

The Speaker said.—I am sure the hon. member will regret the expression he used and withdraw it. I trust he will withdraw and let the matter end. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sexton indicated assent amid prolonged Irish cheers.

Mr. de Lisle asked whether it was right that any hon. member of that House should be charged with belonging to a murder society. He had been so charged by a Catholic journal in New York. (Laughter and "Order.") He had been singled out as a worthy object of assassination. (Laughter.)

An Irish Member.—You would not be worth shooting. (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker (in reply to Mr. de Misle).—That is not a question of order which now arises.

Colonel Saunderson then resumed his speech.

THE *TIMES*, MR. PARNELL, AND THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

ALLEGED LETTER BY MR. PARNELL.

On April 18, the *Times* published the *fac-simile* of a letter referring to the Phœnix Park murders and purporting to be signed by Mr. Parnell. The following is the text of the letter:—

Dear Sir,—I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly [here three words which appear to have been "the only course" are erased] our best policy.

But you can tell him and all others concerned that though I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts.

You are at liberty to show him this, and others whom you can trust also, but let not my address be known. He can write to House of Commons.—Yours very truly, CHAS. S. PARNELL.

It should be mentioned that, while the body of the letter is written on the first page of a sheet of note-paper, the words "Yours very truly" and the signature are at the top of the fourth page.

In introducing the letter to notice, the *Times* says:—

In view of the unblushing denials of Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy on Friday night, we do not think it right to withhold any longer from public knowledge the fact that we possess and have had in our custody for some time documentary evidence which has a most serious bearing on the Parnellite conspiracy, and which, after a most careful and minute scrutiny, is, we are satisfied, quite authentic. We produce one document in *fac-simile* to-day by a process the accuracy of which cannot be impugned, and we invite Mr. Parnell to explain how his signature has become attached to such a letter. It is requisite to point out that the body of the manuscript is apparently not in Mr. Parnell's handwriting, but the signature and the "Yours very truly" unquestionably are so; and if any member of Parliament doubts the fact, he can easily satisfy himself on the matter by comparing the handwriting with that of Mr. Parnell in the book containing the signatures of members when they first take their seats in the House of Commons. We particularly direct attention to the erasure in the manuscript as undeniable evidence of authenticity, and should any questions be raised as to the body of the letter being in another handwriting, we shall be prepared to adduce proof that this peculiarity is quite consistent with its genuine character. It is right and necessary to explain that the "Dear Sir" is believed to be Egan and that the letter was addressed to him in order to pacify the wrath of his subordinate instruments in the Phœnix Park murders—then (on May 15, nine days after the tragedy) still at large and undetected. The anxiety of the writer to keep his address unknown will be noted, and is curious in connection with a belief prevailing at the time that Mr. Parnell was so impressed by the danger he had incurred by denouncing the assassination as to have applied for the protection of the police on the plea that his life was in peril. Mr. Parnell in this letter describes Lord F. Cavendishe's death as an "accident;" but he "cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts." That is his language to the 'Inner Circle;" but before Parliament yielding to what he considered "the only course," or as it stands amended in the next "our best policy," he spoke on Monday, 8th of May, two days after the murders, as follows:—"Mr. Parnell said he wished to be permitted to express on the part of his honourable friends, on his own part and he believed on the part of every Irishman in whatever portion of the world he might live, their most unqualified detestation of the horrible crime which had been committed in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He could not now refer to the steps which the Government proposed to take. He did not deny that it might be impossible for the Government to resist taking measures such as had been mentioned by the Prime Minister. But he wished to express his belief that the crime had been committed by men who absolutely detested the cause with which he had been associated—(hear, hear)—and who had devised that crime advisedly to cut as the deadliest blow in their power against his hopes and the new course which the Government had resolved upon."

MR. PARNELL DENOUNCES THE LETTER AS A VILLAINOUS AND BAREFACED FORGERY.

Mr. Parnell took the first opportunity in the House of Commons, on May 18, to repudiate both the authorship and any knowledge of the letter. He stigmatised the letter as a villainous and barefaced forgery, perpetrated obviously for influencing the division on the Coercion Bill and for no other purpose. He complained bitterly of the characteristic unfairness of the Chief Secretary for Ireland in attempting to reply on the second reading to a speech delivered by him on the first reading at a time when he knew perfectly well that no reply could be made. Mr. Parnell added:—

I had not intended to make a speech on the second reading stage at all. I should not have said more than a very few words in reference to a special matter, but I think that I was entitled from the right hon. gentleman to have had an opportunity of exposing this deliberate attempt to blacken my character and at some time when there would have been some chance of what I said reaching the outside world. At this time there is no such chance now ("Oh" from the Ministerialists, and Home Rule cheers), and I cannot suppose that the right hon. gentleman in refusing me the ten minutes I craved had not in his eye the design of practically preventing my denial of this unblushing calumny having that effect on public opinion which it would otherwise have had if spoken at a reasonable hour in the evening. It appears that in addition to the passage of this Coercion Act, the dice are to be loaded (cheers), that your great organs of public opinion in this country are to be permitted to pay miserable creatures for the purpose of producing these calumnies. Who will be safe in such circumstances and under such conditions? (Cheers.) I do not envy the Chief Secretary for Ireland this commencement of suppression of defence, this commencement of calumny and perjury which has been made by his supporters. We have heard of the misdeeds of Mr. Ford, the editor of the *Irish World*; he never did anything half so bad. (Ministerial laughter and loud Home Rule cheers, which prevented the end of the sentence from being heard in the reporters' gallery.)

Mr. A. J. Balfour: I wish to explain that I intervened between the hon. gentleman and the House simply because I understood that it had been arranged that I should follow the right hon. member for Mid Lothian and that the hon. member would follow me. No hint reached me that he was going to confine himself to an explanation of or deal at all with the accusation to which he has referred. (Home Rule cries of "Oh," and cheers.) No hint of that kind reached me, and I conceive that the hon. member might have risen, had he wished, at any time earlier in the evening.

Mr. Parnell: I was asked officially at an early hour in the evening whether I would speak after the right hon. member for Mid Lothian, and I replied that I would and that I never intended on any occasion to refer in reference to this calumny. I think I ought to have been given the opportunity which I desired. (Hear, hear.) When I first heard of this precious concoction—for I heard of it before I saw it; I do not read *The Times* usually (Ministerial laughter)—when I heard that a letter of this description, bearing my signature, had been published in *The Times*, I supposed that my autograph had fallen into the hands of some person for whom it had not been intended, and that it had been made use of in this way. I supposed that some blank sheet containing my signature—all members are at various times asked for their autographs (Ministerial laughter and Home Rule cheers)—I supposed that such a blank sheet had fallen into hands for which it had not been intended, and that it had been misused in this fashion, or that some thing of that kind had happened. But when I saw what purported to be my signature, I saw plainly that it was an audacious fabrication. (Cheers.) Many members of this House have seen my signature, and if they will compare it with what purports to be my signature in *The Times* they will see that there are only two letters in the whole name which bear any resemblance to letters in my own signature. I cannot understand how the conductors of a responsible, and what used to be a respectable, journal (laughter and Irish cheers) could have been so hoodwinked, so hoaxed, so bamboozled, and that is the most charitable interpretation which I can place on it, as to publish such a production as that as my signature. (Cheers.) My signature—its whole character—is entirely different. I unfortunately write a very cramped hand; my letters run and huddle into each other, and I write with difficulty and slowness. It is, in fact, a labour and a toil to me to write anything at all. But the signature in question is written by a ready penman, who has evidently covered as many leagues of letter paper in his life as I have yards. (Laughter.) This is not the time, as I have said, to enter into full details, the minutiæ as to handwriting, but if the House could see my signature and the forged signature they would see that except as regards two letters the whole signature bears no resemblance to mine. The same remark applies to the letter. The letter does not purport to be in my handwriting. We are not informed who has written it. It is not alleged even that it was written by any one who was ever associated with me. The name of this person is not mentioned. The writing is strange to me. I think I shall insult myself—I ought to say, perhaps, the House—in order that my denial may be complete and perfect. I certainly never heard of the letters (Cheers.) I never directed such a letter to be written. (Cheers.) I never saw such a letter before I saw it in *The Times* this morning. (Loud Irish cheers.) The subject matter of the letter is preposterous on the surface. (Hear, hear) The phraseology is absurd—as absurd as phraseology could possibly be. In every part of it it bears evidence, absolute and irrefutable evidence, of want of genuineness and want of authenticity. (Hear, hear.) Politics are come to a pretty pass in this country when a leader of a party of 86 members has to stand up at ten minutes past 1 in the House of Commons in order to defend himself from an [illegible] imputation of this kind—(cheers)—which is contained in the *Times* of this morning. I have always held with regard to the late Mr. Forster that his treatment of his political prisoners was a humane treatment, and a fair treatment, and I think for that reason alone, if for no other, he should have been shielded from such an attempt as was made on his life by the Invincible association. I never had the slightest notion in the world that the life of the late Mr. Forster was in danger, or that any conspiracy was on foot against him or any other official in Ireland or elsewhere. I had no more notion than an unborn child of such a conspiracy as that of the Invincibles, and no one was more astonished than I was when that bolt from the blue fell upon us in the Phœnix Park murders. I knew not in what to direction to look for this calamity. It is no exaggeration to say that if I had been in the park that day I would gladly have stood between Lord Frederick Cavendish and the daggers of the assassins (cheers), and for the matter of that (cries of "Burke") between their daggers and Mr. Burke. Now, Sir, I leave this subject. I have suffered more than any other man from that terrible deed in the Phœnix Park, and the Irish nation has suffered more than any other nation.

WHAT MR. GLADSTONE SAYS.

Mr. Gladstone referred to the forgery at a meeting of the Eighty Club on the following evening. His exact words were as follows:—There is one thing, Mr. Chairman, that I have to say. It was not without surprise that I heard Lord Hartington speak of the position in which those gentlemen are placed by the charges made against them as one in his opinion admitting of being handled by methods perfectly simple and easy. Lord Hartington used this expression: "All that they have to do is to give a conclusive demonstration of te untruth of these charges." Well, gentlemen, I am speaking among men who represent to me, now in old age, not what I have in my heart, the recollections of the past, but the hopes of the future, yet still men who have had something of experience of life, and I ask you whether it is your experience that all calumny and all untruthful accusation admit of an easy and conclusive demonstration of its untruth. I ask this question, gentlemen,—Is it fair to go about the world and to launch outrageous charges of this kind, and then to tell the man who is the object of them, "You have got your remedy by giving me conclusive demonstration of their untruth"? With whom does the burden of proof lie? There is the heart of the whole question. The burden of proof lies on those who make the charge, and unless they make the charge, with evidence that will bear the test of investigation, and will carry with it, at the very least, the highly rational probability of truth, they are wanton calumniators, and should be shunned as pests to society.

Mr. Caldwell has put on the paper of the House of Commons notice of his intention to move for a Select Committee to consider the letter. In the meantime Mr. Parnell has left London for Dublin, and it is understood his journey is undertaken in pursuit of a clue to the authorship of the *Times* letter.

RUSSIAN MOLE-WORK IN AFGHANISTAN.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY, writing to the *Times* points out that one important item of news, relating to Russia's machinations in Punjaub, has scarcely been noticed by the English press. "I allude to the successful machinations of Alkhanoff amongst the Djemshidis in the Murghab Valley, from Karaul-Khane to Bala Murghab; where the said Russian officer succeeded, through the assistance of the Sarik Turkomans, in winning over a good portion of the Djemshidis by beguiling them with promises of immunity from taxation and by showing to them the superiority of Russian rule over the rapacious Afghan system of administration. Considering the hatred and aversion of the Djemshidis against the Afghan masters, it is but natural that they eagerly listened to the enticements of their neighbours; and a rising against the Afghans, followed by the usual petitions to the Czar, would have been the consequence if the Afghan authorities had not got wind of the whole plot. They have therefore forcibly removed the Djmeshidis from Karaul-Khane; and, by putting in their place 500 tents of Ghilzais, the Russian mole-work has been at least provisionally stopped. In turning from the Murghab to Afghan Turkestan and to the Helmund, we shall meet Russian influence carried by Sart and Tadjik mollahs from Bokhara mostly into those quarters where religious fanaticism has long ago pronounced a verdict against the British sympathies of Abdur Rahman Khan, and were clun feuds afford excellent explosive material. These agents, without saying anything about Russia, chiefly deal with the impious dealings of the Emir; and their object is solely to create confusion. M. Tcharikoff, the Russian diplomatic agent at the Court of the Emir of Bokhara, has proved hitherto most successful in his nefarious work; for whilst on one side the Russian propaganda has spread among the Turkomans and Uzbeg from Tchiharjui to Badakshan, we find that the rest of the Afghan country is well undermined and prepared for intestine war, the precursor of Russian operations. In the extreme East namely, on the Pamir—Russia is likewise very active. Here science takes the lead; and M. Grum Grshimailo, who as been already twice on the Roof of the World, has now started for a third time, in company of his brother, of M. Spasski, a mountain engineer, and six Cossacks. Having already explored the northern part of the Pamlr, he is now pushed by scientific zeal to the west; but, in order to avoid any collision with the suspicious Afghans, he has been advised by the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg not to approach the boundaries of Afghan Turkestan. Of course there are many other unmistakeable signs of Russian activity on the left bank of the Oxus; but the worst of it is that we can only guess the progress of Muscovite machination, there being not a single Englishman on the spot who could report as an eye-witness."

THE ARREST OF A FRENCH COMMISSARY BY GERMAN POLICE.

THE arrest of the French police commissary, M. Schnaebell, by German police, created considerable excitement in France. According to various statements published, M. Schnaebell, the commissary of the Pagny-sur-Moselle Railway Station, received several letters from M. Gautsch, the German commissary at Ars-sur-Moselle, inviting him to confer with him on the frontier regulations. On Wednesday afternoon April 20, he accordingly went, but no sooner had he stepped on German ground when two men disguised as peasants sprang upon him and took him handcuffed to Metz. Another account of the affair is that the police commissary, having been requested by the Germans to have one of the posts marking the frontier set up again, crossed the boundary-line some few yards, when he was apprehended by German police agents dressed in grey blouses. The warrant for his arrest is said to emanate from the office of the Public Prosecutor at Metz, and to have been issued in obedience to instructions from Strasburg. According to a third version, the arrest took place on French territory. This account says that M. Schnaebell, while waiting for the commissary from Ars-sur-Moselle, passed beyond the French frontier for a few yards. He was thereupon seized by two German police agents, but he knocked them down and escaped back into French territory. The Germans nevertheless again seized him, and, after handcuffing him, conducted their prisoner to Metz. The *Metzer Zeitung* states that the arrest is due to M. Schnaebell's connection with the agitation carried on by the French Patriotic League; but this charge is declared to be absolutely unfounded.

The *Times'* correspondent says:—"The stupefaction produced by this news can easily be imagined, and the fall on the Bourse was only an imperfect reflex of it. The event is of such gravity and violence that comment seems imprudent; and it is well calmly to await the explanations due from those concerned in this incredible trap. The anxiety felt here is very great. People are puzzled how to construe such an act, and are trying to attribute it to some misunderstanding which must speedily be cleared up. Meanwhile, however, it is not surprising if imagination is at work exaggerating the affair, and if some indignant comments are passed amid the general excitement. There is every reason to hope that to-morrow will not go by without the tranquilling of men's minds by the receipt of an exact account of the facts—which cannot be what they are now alleged to be."

BANKRUPTCY OF A BOMBAY OFFICER.

THE affairs of Lieutenant Charles Lewis Hamilton Cox have been investigated in the Bankruptcy Court in London. The other day, he applied for an order of discharge. The adjudication was made in January last, and the statement of affairs showed liabilities 1,668l., and there were no assets. The bankrupt is a lieutenant in the 4th Bombay Infantry, and returned to England in 1885 on sick leave. He attributed his insolvency to his having borrowed money from native money-lenders at exorbitant rates of interest in order to pay losses on horse-racing in India, and he stated that his pay had not been sufficient to keep down the interest, which, in some cases, was at the rate of 36 per cent. From the examination of the bankrupt it appeared that his income before leaving India averaged about 300l. per year, and he was now in the receipt of 20l. a month on furlough; he was also entitled to a legacy of 100l. under the will of a relative recently deceased. The official receiver reported that the bankrupt's unsecured debts for money borrowed in 1883, and 1884, with interest, now amounted to 1,575l. He submitted, upon these facts, that the bankrupt had contracted debts without reasonable expectation of payment, and that he had brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculation. An individual creditor (Mr. Tadivala) also opposed on other grounds. The bankrupt in the course of his examination, said that three or four years ago he incurred losses by card-playing, and also by betting upon horse-races, and he borrowed money for the purpose of meeting them. In 1885 Mr. Tadivala wrote to him stating that he had paid 4,000l. on his behalf, and asking for promissory notes for the amount, and the bankrupt sent one. He had previously informed Mr. Tadivala that he was engaged to be married to a young lady with money, and that he was progressing very satisfactorily in his love affairs. Tadivala said. "If you are engaged to a young lady with money I will tell your creditors, and make them wait. I know that you are unable to remain in India owing to your state of health. Writing on Jan. 28, 1886, to Mr. Tadivala, he said:—"Please to tell Gopaldass (one of my creditors) that if he wants to lose all his money he had better sue me in England. If he does so he will never get a pice of his money, as I should be made a bankrupt and be prevented from marrying the young lady, as her father would never allow his daughter to marry a bankrupt. So please put the consequence before him in the clearest possible light. Could you pay Gopaldass's bond, because it would be such a pity if I were irretrievably ruined by the greediness of one creditor. By marrying a rich wife I hope to be free from all troubles in future." Other letters of a similar character followed. He admitted that he had torn up the letters which he received from Tadivala, and that there was no truth in the statement of his engagement to a rich [illegible] Rogiyndas. Ringwood the bankrupt said that having lost money on horse-racing he was obliged to borrow money from native lenders. Subsequently Mr. Tadivala introduced him to other moneylenders, who lent him money to pay off the first batch of creditors. All his gambling transactions occurred in the autumn of 1883. When he was foolish enough to join a syndicate started by his brother officers. He had since applied every spare penny of his pay in the reduction of interest on borrowed money. To the best of his belief he had given all the materials which he possessed to his solicitors in order to make out a statement of affairs. He was invalided home, and during his illness he missed bills and receipts which he had. Tadivala knew through his friends that his letters were torn up. Mr. Tadivala, upon being examined, said that he was now residing at Colvile Gardens. He was introduced to the bankrupt by friends at Poona, and he assisted him with money upon easy terms. He paid Rs. 4,000 to Gopaldass after the receipt of a letter from the bankrupt announcing his engagement to be married. He had never suggested to the bankrupt that he should write to him any particular kind of letter. After hearing the learned counsel his Honour gave judgment, holding that the bankrupt had brought himself within the provisions of the Act, and he suspended the order of discharge for fifteen months.

EMIN PASHA'S MOVEMENTS.

THE following intelligence concerning Emin Pasha has been brought to Zanzibar by a Somali named Abdullah, who has passed through the Unyoro, Uganda, and Maasai countries:—"Emin is established at Wadelai, to the north of the Albert Nyanza, where he has two small steamers, in which he navigates the White Nile and the lake. In November last, or three months later than the date of the news which Dr. Junker received from Emin Pasha, the latter paid a visit to his friend Kabrega, King of Unyoro, six days' journey from Uganda. Emin Pasha was accompanied by 17 officers, of whom 10 were Egyptians, three Greeks, and four negroes, and by Dr. Vita-Hassan. "He asked M'wanga, King of Uganda, to receive him and his suite, and the King replied that he was willing to receive him, but without the Egyptians. Emin Pasha consequently went to see the King, accompanied only by Dr. Vita-Hassan and three Greek officers. He remained 17 days with the King, but when he asked permission to pass through his territory to reach Tabora (Unyanyembo), whence he could easily have reached the coast, and subsequently Zanzibar, the King refused, and ordered his visitor to return by the way he came, declaring that he desired to have nothing more to do with Europeans. Emin Pasha only undertook the journey to Uganda in the hope of making it the first stage in a journey to the coast. M'wanga, King of Uganda, is a youth of 18, who has no less than 1,000 wives. He assumes sometimes the Turkish, sometimes the Arab costumes, but usually wears the simplicity of native dress. Emin Pasha's plans in this direction being thus frustrated, he returned immediately to Unyoro, considering himself fortunate in being allowed to escape thus easily. He remained there 11 days with King Kabrega, returning them to Wadelai, King Kabrega, who has throughout been friendly to Emin Pasha, counselled the latter to endeavour to reach Zanzibar by the route via Victoria Nyanza, even in these days of universal brotherhood and philanthropy, would be inclined to yield credit to the latter rather than to the former. Among these very few persons, however, Mr. Moore and Mr. Naylor, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Cambay scandal, and Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, who has sanctioned their report, are fairly entitled to be included. They have convicted Mr. Wilson, the Collector of Kaira and Political Agent at Cambay, a member of the Bombay Civil Service of twenty-three years' standing, on a charge of gross immorality and misconduct, on what is virtually the unsupported evidence of Samrao, the Nawab of Cambay's Minister or Dewan. It is true that his testimony was, after a fashion, corroborated by a couple of native witnesses. But they prevaricated and contradicted each other under examination, and they were shown to have been the hirelings and creatures of Samrao, and to have been employed by him as spies on Mr. Wilson for a period extending over many months. Making every allowance for the difference between Oriental and Western ideas and customs, the charge brought by the Dewan against the Political Agent is monstrous to the verge of absurdity. It was that Mr. Wilson at the end of last year, immediately after his arrival for a sojourn of one week at Cambay, where he had gone to wind up affairs preparatory to his permanent departure to occupy a post at the opposite side of the Bombay Presidency, despatched his mahlee or gardener—who it is only right to admit, seems to have been intrusted by his master more than one occasion which delicate and confidential missions—to request the Dewan to allow his daughter to visit the Political Agent, alone and secretly at his residence. According to Samrao, the object which Mr. Wilson proposed to achieve by this *liaison* was the formation of a "close alliance" between them, and, regarding the friendly overture in this light, he refrained from displaying any resentment on the subject until Mr. Wilson was on the point of leaving Cambay. That Mr. Wison, on the assumption that he ever sent a message of the kind to Samrao, was actuated by political as distinguished from personal motives, may be readily conceded. We do not lay much stress on the fact that Mr. Wilson is a married man, although that consideration was very properly pressed by his counsel on the notice of the Commissioners. Far more important facts are that the Dewen's daughter was a married woman; that she had in truth been a married woman for ten years, and that hence, according to the rapid computation of the East, she was to all intents and purposes an old woman. To what extent she had preserved the attractions of youth Mr. Wilson at any rate could know nothing, for it was [illegible] that he had ever set eyes on her in the course of his life. If, however, reports had rendered him solicitous of the lady's acquaintance, it would have been to her husband and not to her father to whom he would have applied for the honour of an introduction. But if it is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Wilson was the victim of a passion for an elderly begum, whom he had not even seen, it is nearly as ridiculous to suppose that he had anything to gain by cementing a "closed alliance" with the Dewan of a native State from which in the course of a few days, he was about to take his final departure. It may be allowed that when the charge was originally made against him by Samrao he did not meet it in the best or wisest manner On the other hand, ft should be borne in mind that the Dewan had very good cause for wishing, by some means or other, fair or foul, to obtain a hold over Mr. Wilson. He had notoriously risen to power by means of backstairs influence, and had conducted the Government so as to provoke a considerable amount of opposition and discontent. A vakeel was actually with Mr. Wilson charged to lay the complaints of those who alleged that they hadbeen wronged by Samrao before the Nawab. It was known that Mr. Wilson intended that the Nawab should grant a personal interview to the vakeel. It was to prevent this, it is asserted, that Samrao trumped up his charge against Mr. Wilson, in the expectation that by making his withdrawal of it conditional on Mr. Wilson's desertion of the vakeel, he might suppress what would otherwise have resulted in disclosures exceedingly damaging to himself.

It is satisfactory to know that the report of the Bombay Commission, notwithstanding that it has been passed by the Governor in Council, is not a final and conclusive settlement of the case. It has still to be considered in all its bearings at the India Office, and it is at least within the range of probability that the extraordinary judgment which has now been provisionally pronounced in it may be reversed on appeal. Both Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst are, at any rate, well versed in the law and nature of evidence, and in their hands, at all events, the ultimate issue may be left with confidence, whatever it may turn out to be.

WRECK OF AN EASTERN TELEGRAPH STEAMER.

THE lives have been lost by the wreck in the Greek Archipelago of the steamer Volta, belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company. She went ashore in a storm at half-past three on Monday morning May 18, on the south side of the Bay of Panormos, in the Island of Mykonos, and slipped back into deep water. Two of her boats were aunched, but they were immediately swamped by the waves, some of the occupants being drowned. Mr. Binney the company's manager in the Levant, who is also the British Consul, went at once to the scene of the wreck with a steamer, and returned from the wreck with a number of the crew, who were found olinging to the rigging. A further telegram from Syra states: "The Volta is a total loss. She struck at a spot about two miles from the south entrance of Panormos Bay, Mykonos, at 3.30 a.m. Among those lost are Captain Dunn; Blum, second electrician, brother of Blum Pacha); Windle, cable officer; and about five of the crew. Some of the survivors saved themselves by swimming ashore, and others took to the rigging, from which they were rescued by the gallantry of a Greek crew in the teeth of a heavy sea. The Volta is a total wreck.

THE CAMBAY SCANDAL.

THE *World* has the following article on the Cambay Scandal:—What is known as the Cambay scandal is just now the great subject of interest and discussion in Anglo-Indian society throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula. Nothing of a similar kind has attracted anything like the same amount of attention since the Gaikwar of Baroda was put on his trial for the attempted murder of Sir Lewis Pelly. Practically speaking, the whole of the British community in India, both official and unofficial, are in substantial agreement concerning it. So far as it has at present proceeded, they one and all deplore it as a grave and portentous miscarriage of justice. In their view, moreover, it supplies a precedent which cannot fail to have the doubly disastrous effect at once of compromising the position of every British Resident or British Agent accredited to a native State, and of offering a direct encouragement and premium to the spirit of intrigue and conspiracy already abundant to overflowing in the hundred and fifty sinks of iniquity and corruption which constitute the Courts of the Indian feudatories of the Crown.

To us in England, indeed, the story of the Cambay scandal reads precisely like one of those nefarious episodes which Macaulay records with so much gusto in his essay on Clive or Warren Hastings. It is redolent of the atmosphere in which Omichand or Nuncomar lived and moved and had his being, and should be examined by all with the historian's caution well in remembrance: that what horns are to the buffalo and claws are to the tiger, deceit and fraud are to the natives of Hindostan. Unless the Indian character was wholly misunderstood by Macaulay, or has wholly changed in the course of the last half century, the presumption is that, in any case in which the testimony of an Englishman and a native is in conflict as to a question of facts, the first and not the second is speaking truth. It is no doubt quite possible that this presumption may be effectually exploded and destroyed by the force of surrounding circumstances. But where it is simply and exclusively a question of believing an Englishman on the one hand or a native on the other, very Englishmen, we suppose, even in these days of universal brotherhood and philanthropy, would be inclined to yield credit to the latter rather than to the former. Among these very few persons, however, Mr. Moore and Mr. Naylor, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Cambay scandal, and Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, who has sanctioned their report, are fairly entitled to be included. They have convicted Mr. Wilson, the Collector of Kaira and Political Agent at Cambay, a member of the Bombay Civil Service of twenty-three years' standing, on a charge of gross immorality and misconduct, on what is virtually the unsupported evidence of Samrao, the Nawab of Cambay's Minister or Dewan. It is true that his testimony was, after a fashion, corroborated by a couple of native witnesses. 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MR. GOSCHEN'S FIRST BUDGET.

MR. GOSCHEN made his Budget statement in the House of Commons on April 23. He spent a full hour or more in an interesting review of the financial condition of the country and the lessons to be drawn from it. He showed that there was a surplus of actual revenue over actual expenditure last year amounting to £779,000, but that there had been a decrease in the receipts from Customs and Excise. The tax on alcoholic liquors had decreased; but the consumption of tea and cocoa had increased; indeed, the consumption of cocoa had doubled in fifteen years, and the consumption of tea had doubled in twenty years, thought the consumption of coffee seemed to be steadily falling off. The death duties had increased, mainly through the falling-in of some heavy legacies, and the collection of arrears of taxation had greatly improved, with the result that much of what looked like an increase of national prosperity was really due to the increased energy of the Inland Revenue officers. Mr. Goschen expressed a confident hope that there would be a considerable reduction in the naval and military expenditure of the future; but as to the Civil Service charges he was by no means so sanguine. Those charges, which in 1867 amounted to only nine millions, reached seventeen millions last year, and were estimated for the coming year at nineteen millions; but the right honourable gentleman pointed out that this serious growth was caused by the fact that Parliament is constantly imposing new duties upon the State, and compelling it to bear, in whole or in part, the burden of work which used to be performed by local authorities or private individuals, or else was borne by nobody at all. Fresh demands were continually being made upon the Exchequer—now to buy objects of art, now to promote technical education, and at another time to aid in some scheme of local defence. All this made the expenditure of the nation very elastic; and, while its automatic growth was constant, its artificial growth was fostered by the public at large. But the revenue, on the other hand, was not so elastic; and when there was a serious falling-off in the receipts from one large item like the liquor tax there was not a sufficient growth in the revenue from other taxed articles to make up for it. The liquor tax he showed, had fallen from thirty-one millions in 1876 to twenty-seven millions in 1886; and as the bulk of our wealth was taxable through the income tax, it was the duty of Parliament to closely examine the strength of the great props on which taxation rested, as well as the forces at work on the side of expenditure. While the liquor tax had decreased by over four millions, the revenue from other taxed articles—tobacco, coffee, tea, and dried fruits—had only increased by two millions; and hence the total taxation on consumable articles had risen from forty-three millions in 1876 to forty-one millions in 1886. As to the general prosperity of the country as shown by the income-tax receipts, Mr. Goschen pointed out that incomes on which the tax is paid below £1,000 a year have risen 7 per cent, while incomes between £1,000 and £5,000 have fallen 14 per cent., and those above £5,000 have fallen 21 per cent.; from which he drew the conclusion that certain individual persons realise less individual profits, but there is a more general distribution of the share of profits, and as examples in support of this view he instanced the conversion of Guinness's and Allsopp's into limited companies. The general depression has struck at the top and at the bottom—has struck at wealthy people, at commercial centres, at the working classes, and at farming interest—but it has spared the people of moderate incomes.

Having thus laid the ground for his estimates and proposals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to give the details of the yield which he expected from the coming year's revenue, and of the various ways in which it would be spent. The total revenue he estimated at £91,155,000, and the total expenditu e at £90,190,000 which would leave a surplus of £975,000. That surplus, however, he pro ose to increase by an alteration in the stamp d ty on transfer of shares, which would bring in £100,000 and which would af companies' stock and debent which Mr. Goschen desired to the country was to dismiss alto the subject of local loans, and to apart for the future, with a separate bu and separate account-keeping. He there to create thirty-seven millions of local loa per cent., which would take up all the exis amounting altogether to that sum, and re the National Debt, in appearance, by a similar a for of course it was absurd to consider as part the National Debt local loans which were advanced on good local security to solvent local bodies. In that way a really independent local budget would be brought about, and it would be possible to see exactly how we stood, to provide a margin for probable losses, and to prevent losses for the future. But a still more important part of Mr. Goschen's scheme was to modify the sinking-fund plan of Sir Stafford Northcote for the redemption of the National Debt, and, instead of applying a fixed annual sum of 28 millions for debt charges, to apply for the future only 26 millions a year. Even at that rate, he calculated that 700 millions of debt would be paid off in fifty-six years. In justification of this large proposal he confessed that he thought 28 millions an unnecessarily large sum to pay each year, and he pointed out that it was a perpetual temptation to the Chancellors of the Exchequer in times of stress and strain, when they were induced, instead of going to the taxpayer, to attack the Sinking Fund, and they had suspended it or otherwise interfered with it on more than one occasion. The result of this operation would increase the surplus by £1,700,000, raising it to £2,700,000

By this time the House had become thoroughly conscious that the right honourable gentleman, in place of giving them the "Hundrum Budget" he promised a short time ago, had really prepared for them a surprise Budget, and speculations began to riot as to what he would do with a surplus nearly approaching three millions. A general impression spread itself around that he was about to reduce the income tax, and this turned out to be the fact. The right honourable gentleman was loudly cheered when he announced that he intended to take 1d. off that tax, reducing it to 7d. in the pound; and his subsequent proposal, which, of course, were not so large or important, were equally well received. They amount, in brief, to this:—Farmers in future are to have the option of paying income tax on their actual profits. The carriage tax in England and Scotland, amounting to £250,000, is to be given up by the State and handed over to the local authorities in aid of maintaining the roads. In Ireland, where there is no carriage tax, a proportionate sum of £50,000 a year is to be handed over for arterial drainage. The duty on manufactured tobacco is to be reduced from 3s. 6d. per pound to its old rate of 3s. 2d.; and, in order that the consumer may get his fair share of the advantage, the excessive watering of tobacco is to be prohibited by law, and not more than 35 per cent. of water allowed. Finally, there is to be a small concession in connection with the stamp duty on certain classes of marine insurance policies; and these various items of relief will together absorb nearly two millions and a half of the surplus, leaving a balance of nearly three hundred thousand pounds to the good.

MR. HALLEN ON HORSE-BREEDING.

ON Friday evening Mr. Hallen, Director of Horse Breeding Operations, delivered a lecture at the United Service Institute upon horse-breeding in India, General E. Chapman presiding. After giving the history of horse-breeding operations in this country, Mr. Hallen showed how successful the present system, adopted in 1876, had proved, and expressed a hope that in time Government would be able to purcease all the horses and mules required for the Army in India.

General Chapman, in addressing the

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, AFFECTION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Decidedly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* quickens me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ADVERTISING

ON

RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETT Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot nn as 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Shapura	Akola	
Chinchpoogly	Nimberah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Haver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Cooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Coopet	Mandwa	Walkor	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Pannah*	Ragmar	Chinchowli	Damergan
Deowra	Khirwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Tilwalla	Beorh	Wurdah†	Pownar
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Sindee
Wasaind	Harsud	Karli	Boree
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Kapri
Algaum	Bhoringee	Tulligaun	Salgaon
Chinchoe	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Timoorree	Chichawud	Keim
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Barsee Road
Bhotee	Sewnee	Poonat††	Marhen
Balgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Qoroolee	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Packnay
Kheirwadee	Khairee for	Kheirgaum	Sholapur*†
Niphar	Hoshangabad	Patus	Hoodgee
Lasalgaum	Rampur	Dhond†	Kurubgam
Munmar	Bagra	Borebail	Doodnch
Nandgaum*	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nedongree	Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goolburga
Chaligaum	Baakeri	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†
Kulgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kalna	Khankeer	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherr?
Myjee	Kurell (for Sindoora)	Biawa Bridge	Sydapore
Munsawud	Nursingpore	Julium†	Hoad
Jeo	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Klima
Sulgaum			Chicksago
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Marine Line	Dareo Road	Uncleaur	Byrehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoods-
Mahaluxmee	Pallei	Meagaum	Haraipee
Parell	Sheelar	Kurwan	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Mundala	Saburmutte
Mahim	Dodwara	Dubhoe	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Bhadurpore	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Erola	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Baroda*	Jackwara
Berowlee	Boalesomra	Baiwa	Veerungaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Waasud	Jhond
Bhyder	Nowsaree	Marolee	Patree
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Kharraghora
Versur	Surat†	Bhalu	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Amrolee	Nowlee	Lilapore Rd
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Junction
			Wadwan

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City	Ujaliyar	Shankaray	Bongad
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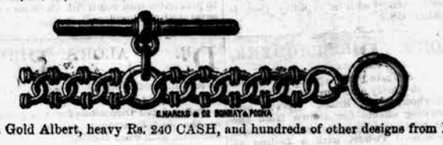

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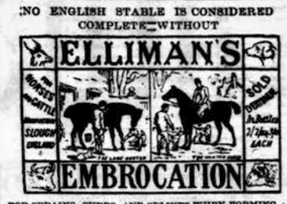

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